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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Affect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the promise which I made you, and to the pledge which you have in consequence made to your readers, I here communicate the principles of an Art of Short Memory, which I have practised for upwards of twenty years, and in occasional exhibitions of which I have frequently entertained parties of my friends; to many of whom I have also, at times, communicated the principle on which I founded the practice.

You may readily conceive that I have lately been a good deal amused by various pompous notices in foreign journals, of the invention and practice of a new and mysterious art, called Mnemonics, by some Frenchman in Paris, a city which of late years, as we all unhappily know, has become the focus of every species of quackery and charlatanry, political, religious, and scientific.

We all recollect the famous phantasmagoria, a piece of optical conjuring of French invention, which consisted of nothing more than giving opacity to the plain parts of the sliders of the magic lantern, by which, however, a Frenchman contrived to realize a handsome fortune in London in a single winter! And we have none of us forgotten the scientific toy, the air-balloon, another wondrous French invention, by which various Frenchmen have realized large sums in England. It would, indeed, be difficult to trace to that boasting and giddy people any discovery or invention of the slightest importance or benefit to mankind.

Lest this art of mnemonics should also be converted into a means of picking the pockets of our countrymen, I feel it my duty to anticipate the developement of this mystery, by stating its obvious principles in a popular way, so that it may henceforward be practised without difficulty by all persons to whom it may be useful.

The Art, as it is called, of Mnemonics is founded simply on the powers of association in the human mind. Every person who has twice travelled the same road, will have brought to his recollection, during the second journey, the feelings of his mind, the subjects of conversation and other trivial incidents which occurred during his first journey, the moment he comes again within sight of the successive objects.

These recollections will of course take place in travelling along the road exactly in the same order as the objects which bring them again before the mind. It is evident, therefore, that all that is wanted to enable us to retrace any set or succession of ideas, is an unvarying set or continuity of objects with which we can associate those ideas.

Any person who wishes to try an experiment on this power of association, need only make use of the succession of rooms, closets, stair-cases, landing-places, and other remarkable spots or divisions, of his own house, with all the parts of which he may be supposed to be very familiar. Let him apply any word or any idea to the several parts of the house, in any determined order of their succession, and he will find it almost impossible, in recalling the same order of the parts of the house, not to associate the idea or word which he had previously annexed to each part. Thus, for example, a person may learn the succession of the Kings of England in ten minutes, by annexing the names of each succeeding monarch to the successive rooms, closets, and principal parts of his own house, beginning at the upper story, and regularly descending, or at the lower story, and regularly ascending.

Any other permanent and familiar class of objects will, in general, answer the purpose better than the rooms of a house. I was myself educated in the vicinity of Oxford-street, and the streets running out of that street south and north (beginning at Charles-street, Soho-square, and proceeding to Dean-street, Chapel-street, and so on to Park-lane, and down on the other side to Rathbone-place and Hanway-yard) are the permanent and familiar set of objects, which I make use of for my own purpose of successive association. The counties in England, the kingdoms and the countries throughout the world, the villages, and other ob-

jects on a great road, or the streets of a city, are all well suited to this business of association; and either of them may be taken indifferently by various persons, according to their acquaintance with them. The greater the variety of ideas connected with this set of objects, which may be called *the associating key*, the more easy, and the more certain is the power of recollection.

Most of your readers are well acquainted with Gray's *Memoria Technica*, the outline of which has lately, I see, been introduced into Robinson's Grammar of History, from which I hope it will be taught as a supplement to the science of arithmetic in all our schools. I consider the art which I have described above to be an important addition to the *Memoria Technica*, having often found it very useful in the prosecution of my own studies, and in the business of life.

If I do not hazard a charge of egotism, I shall mention, as illustrative facts, that by this new art I once committed to memory, in a single morning, the whole of the propositions contained in the three first books of Euclid, and with such perfection, that I could for years afterwards specify the number of the book on hearing the proposition named, and could recite the proposition on hearing the number and the book; and I have frequently, in mixed companies, repeated backwards and forwards from fifty to an hundred unconnected words, which have been but once called over to me. I may also add, to prove the simplicity of the plan, that I taught two of my own children to repeat fifty unconnected words in a first lesson, of not more than half an hour's continuance.

I am, your old Correspondent,
London, June 21, 1807. COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.

LETTER *from* BURNS, *the* POET, *to Sir* JOHN SINCLAIR, *on the* SUBJECT *of the* PLAN *contained in the last* MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE following circumstance has, I believe, been omitted in the Statistical Accounts, transmitted to you, of the parish of Dunscore, in Nithsdale. I beg leave to send it you, because it is new, and may be useful. How far it is deserving a place in your patriotic publication, you are the best judge.

To store the minds of the lower classes with useful knowledge is certainly of very great consequence both to them, as individuals, and to society at large: giving them a turn for reading and reflection, is giving them a source of innocent and laudable amusement; and besides, raises them to a more dignified degree in the scale of rationality. Impressed with this idea, a gentleman in this parish, (Robert Riddell, esq. of Glenriddell) set on foot a species of circulating library, on a plan so simple, as to be practicable in any corner of the country, and so useful, as to deserve the notice of every country-gentleman, who thinks the improvement of that part of his own species, whom chance has thrown into the humble walks of the peasant and the artisan, a matter worthy of his attention.

Mr. Riddell got a number of his own tenants and farming neighbours to form themselves into a society, for the purpose of having a library among themselves. They entered into a legal engagement, to abide by it for three years, with a saving clause, or two, in cases of removal to a distance, or of death. Each member at his entry paid 5s. and at each of their meetings, which were held every fourth Saturday, 6d. more. With their entrance-money, and the credit which they took on the faith of their future funds, they laid in a tolerable stock of books at the commencement. What authors they were to purchase was always to be decided by the majority. At every meeting all the books, under certain fines and forfeitures by way of penalty, were to be produced, and the members had their choice of the volumes in rotation. He whose name stood for that night first on the list, had his choice of what volume he pleased in the collection; the second had his choice after the first; the third after the second, and so on to the last. At the next meeting, he who had been first on the list at the preceding meeting, was last at this; he who had been second was first; and so on through the whole three years. At the expiration of the engagement, the books were sold by auction; but only among the members themselves, and each man had a share of the common stock, in money, or in books, as he chose to be a purchaser, or not.

At the breaking up of this little society, which was formed under Mr. Riddel's patronage, what with benefactions of books from him, and what with their own purchases, they had collected together upwards of a hundred and fifty volumes. It will easily be guessed that a good deal of trash would be bought. Among the books,

books, however, of this little library, were Blair's Sermons, Robertson's History of Scotland, Hume's History of the Stewarts, the Spectator, Idler, Adventurer, Mirror, Lounger, Observer, Man of Feeling, Man of the World, Chrysall, Don Quixotte, Joseph Andrews, &c. A peasant who can read and enjoy such books is certainly a much superior being to his neighbour, who, perhaps, stalks beside his team, very little removed, except in shape, from the brute he drives.

Wishing your patriotic exertions their so much merited success, I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

A PEASANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ready insertion which you gave to my communication on the subject of Merino sheep, in your first number of this year, and the useful purposes which you were of opinion that it might effect, induce me to offer a few further observations on the subject; especially as I have been lately still more than ever convinced, from various observations, and the result of an experiment, which I had the gratification of witnessing at Mr. Tollet's late sheep-shearing, in Staffordshire, that it is perfectly practicable to spread this valuable race through our island with the greatest advantage to the breeder, and utility to the nation at large.

The above patriotic agriculturist has this year shorn nine hundred and sixty-two sheep, of which eighty-six were pure Merino, and the remainder various crosses of that breed on the Ryland. His wool was sold on the first day of shearing, to an eminent superfine-manufacturer, at four shillings per pound for the pure breed, and three shillings for the mixed. The gross amount of his clip was 605l. 12s. at which rate the Merino averaged about a guinea, and the mixed breed 11s. 9d. per fleece. It is natural to hope that such a return, when publicly known, will stimulate our more enlightened breeders to the introduction of Merino blood among their flocks.

Mr. Luccock, in his work on the Nature and Properties of Wool, 1805, page 341, says, " If we collect the several quantities of wool which are obtained from the larger and the smaller sheep when living, and from their pelts when dead, and if we add to it that which is procured from lambs under a year old, we find that the grand total of this substance produced in England and Wales amounts to more than 393,000 packs. It is procured from more than twenty-six millions of wool-bearing quadrupeds, and from 32,352,000 acres of ground."

Now, Sir, what must be thought of this nation's supineness, when, after a general introduction of the Spanish breed through the states of Europe, after a naturalization in Sweden with every good result for eighty-four years, it is known that though " twenty-six millions of wool-bearing quadrupeds exist in England and Wales," there are, in all Great Britain, at this moment very few, if any, more than four hundred ewes of the pure Merino race. His Majesty, Lord Somerville, Mr. Tollet, Lord Porchester, and Dr. Parry, comprise all who can be said to have a flock; the rest of the breed are scattered here and there. If we reckon that we have six hundred Merino rams in the island (which I fear is the full extent of the number), we make the total of these animals, male and female, to be one thousand. Sweden reared in her rigorous climate seventy times this number forty years ago; France now possesses far above a million, and Great Britain one thousand!

The proportion of the mixed breeds in these nations is still more against us, whils as Mr. Luccock informs us, " we have two millions of sheep, whose fleeces are scarcely wool, and which might be brough to contribute their share to support the woollen manufacture, and to increase th wealth of the country." Than this, no thing is more certain; for the Merin cross will, by degrees, remove the coarse hair, which has ever been seen on a Cap sheep, and produce wool of exquisit quality in lieu of it. This progressive im provement has been lately illustrated b Mr. Tollet's experiment on two of th Staffordshire Heath breeds, which I hav before alluded to, and shall now describ

Five fat three-shear weathers, whic since the time of weaning, had pasture together, were shorn and slaughtered o the 15th of June last. They were follows:

No. 1. Merino-Ryland, first cross.
2. Shelton Heath.
3. Ditto, crossed by a Merino-R land.
4. Titensor Heath.
5. Ditto, crossed by a Merino-R land.

First, as to fleece.	*lb.*	*oz.*
No. 1. yielded . . .	7	8
2.	3	4
3.	3	12
4.	4	4
5.	4	8

It is here obvious that the cross had some degree increased the quantity wo

wool; but in quality the improvement was much greater. It is to be observed, too, that the cross itself was only by one of the mixed breed, half Spanish, half Ryland. Had it been by a pure Merino, the difference would have been far more striking in both the above requisites. We see, however, how easy it would be, even by gradual introduction of this blood through the mixed breed, to remove the coarseness of fleece so much complained of. "But the carcase, the carcase! cry our breeders; you ruin the mutton." Proceed we to the proof of this:—

		lbs.
No. 1.	Carcase	104
	Rough Fat . . .	20
2.	Carcase	58
	Rough Fat . . .	7½
No. 3.	Carcase	65
	Rough Fat . . .	8¼
4.	Carcase	73
	Rough Fat . . .	9
5.	Carcase	87
	Rough Fat . . .	12¼

It was unanimously allowed that the Merino-Ryland, No. 1, was by far the best meat, and that Nos. 3 and 5, which were in fact, as to breed, one quarter Merino, one quarter Ryland, and one half Heath, were superior in mutton to the real Heath sheep, (Nos. 2 and 4,) besides the considerable increase in weight.

Hence it is obvious that the Spaniard had improved *both the fleece and carcase*, and this *both in quantity and quality*.

The return of No. 1 was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
First fleece	0	15	0
Second do.	0	15	0
Third do. 15th June, 1807, 7lb. 8oz. *a* 3s.	1	2	6
Carcase, same day, 104lb. *a* 7d.	3	0	8
Rough Fat, 20lb. *a* 5d. . .	0	8	4
Total return in three years	£6	1	6

Is it possible, after this statement, that any rational objection can be made to the substitution of such sheep for the two millions, mentioned by Mr. Luccock, whose fleeces are scarcely wool?"

I live in a part of the country where the wool is accounted fine. About nine of our Sherwood-forest sheep yield a tod, which sells from fifty-two shillings to three pounds. Of the mixed Merino-Ryland breed, about seven produce a tod, which brings four guineas. The size of these sheep is not materially dissimilar. Suppose, then, that a certain portion of land will pasture four and a half of each per acre. The nine foresters on two acres will just produce 28lbs. selling on an average for 2l. 16s. The nine Merino-Rylands, on the same pasture, will yield 36lbs. selling for 5l. 8s. The carcase of both being equally saleable to and by the butcher it follows that a person keeping the two breeds on the very same land would, on his annual shearing day, gain nearly as much more on the one as the other. Yet many a farmer, in other respects, perhaps, an intelligent man, shall read this account, confirmed as it is by *bonâ fide* sale, and still hesitate; so difficult it is to remove the prejudice which all entertain in favour of the breed to which they have been accustomed during their lives. But, as the Duke of Liancourt observes (Young's Annals, 260 p. 58), "how little progress would have been made in chemistry, in physics, in geometry, or, in short, in any of the sciences, if those who devoted themselves to the study of them, had been contented to abide by their own discoveries, without deigning to gather further knowledge from the experience or researches of others! This species of communication is more necessary to farmers than to any other class of citizens; for as the care and business of their farms entirely employ their time, they live within their own immediate circle, and are ignorant of every thing that passes out of it. The most minute and exact details are required to oblige them to consent to what they would call an innovation of the established rules of agriculture; and this can only be done by convincing them, as much as possible, of the utility of changing their usual plan, and of adopting a newer method, which they would never seek, from being satisfied with what use has habituated to them."

I do, however, sincerely trust that the period is not far distant, when a *general* conviction of the superior advantages to be derived from breeding the Merino sheep in Britain will prevail. I have said the *advantages*. I wish the time may not be near, when we shall feel the absolute *necessity* of such a measure. The naturalization is, at all events, perfectly within our power, of essential importance to our manufactures, and materially connected with our national prosperity, as well as independence. So great has been the value attached to this last circumstance in France, that the Directory reserved to itself, in a secret article of the treaty between that government and Spain, the power of importing from the latter state a thousand Merino ewes and a hundred

hundred rams; which stipulation Bonaparte has in part if not entirely caused to be fulfilled. Is it not evident to the inhabitants of Great Britain why this was a *secret* article of agreement? The idea of our climate being uncongenial to the Merino race is a silly prejudice. Every one, who has put this to the test, bears testimony to their hardihood. My own experiment is only upon a small scale; but I have been minute in my observation and enquiries, and cannot discover they are in any respect more tender than the generality of our native breeds. In fact, I believe the contrary to be the case; for so thick is the texture of their fleece, compared with others, that they seem to be doubly defended against the inclemency of the weather. I am almost at a loss to conjecture how this ever became a stumbling-block to general introduction; for supposing them indigenous to Spain, which at least appears doubtful, why should not a sheep, like other products of that country, and even of warmer climates, flourish here with only common protection? This is a subject, which Dr. Anderson has treated, upon general principles, with such masterly and admirable reasoning, that I shall much better conclude by a quotation from his essays than by any further remarks of my own. "The silk-worm, (says he, Vol. II. p. 155, Ed. 1800,)" was long confined to a particular district of Asia alone, although it has been reared, for hundreds of years past, to as great perfection in many parts of Europe, as in its original native country; and the breed of horses in Britain, which are now supposed to exceed in swiftness those of all other nations, are all known to be descended from parents that have been imported from distant regions. Pears, cherries, peaches, apricots, and all the other fine fruits of our gardens, are natives of other distant countries, and were utterly unknown, not only to our ancestors in Britain, but to every European nation. Even cabbages, coleworts, and cauliflowers, with almost all the numerous train of garden-roots and pot-herbs, were only of late introduced into Britain, where they are now reared in greater perfection than on any other part of the globe. Horses, cows, and sheep were not known in America before the Europeans settled there; peaches, which now grow wild in every corner of America, and flourish with a luxuriance unknown in every other country, were only introduced into these regions by the first settlers from hence; and it is but of yesterday that the first handful of rice was accidentally brought into Carolina, where it has since prospered so exceedingly as to enable the inhabitants of that country to supply almost all the markets of Europe and the West Indies with that useful grain. In short, the benefits that society hath reaped from judiciously transporting the animals or vegetables of one country into another that might stand in need of them, are so many and great as might fill whole volumes barely to enumerate, and ought to serve as a strong incitement to us to attempt such further improvements in this respect as well informed reason may point out as useful." Your's, &c.

July 26, 1807, BENJ. THOMPSON.
Redhill Lodge, near Nottingham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been as much gratified by listening to the sublime choruses of Handel; as your correspondent Mr. Marshall appears to be by his songs; I beg leave, through the medium of your useful and entertaining miscellany, to offer a few remarks on that species of composition which he so much excelled in, and which no musician that I have ever heard or read of could equal.

The Creation, indeed, composed by the celebrated Haydn, abounds with scientific and pleasing modulation. The chorus, which terminates the first part, "The Heavens are telling the glory of God," will always be heard with renewed pleasure, and is a most astonishing production of human skill, particularly the last fifty bars of it; although the chromatic passages introduced may not probably please those who are enthusiasts in favour of Handel. This chorus alone (independent of other beautiful and learned compositions) will convey his name to the latest posterity. Dr. Boyce's fine anthem, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor" (which is generally performed on charitable occasions), opens and concludes with a magnificent chorus that may truly be said to touch the heart; but if I may be allowed to express my opinion, many of Handel's choruses are far superior; at all events, there is one point in which I believe, he stands alone, and in which he may possibly never be equalled; I mean, in the instrumental parts of his choruses, and full church music. There is such a sublimity in many of the effects he has worked up by the combination of voices and

and instruments, that they seem to be rather the effect of inspiration, than of knowledge in music.

"As his oratorios are all, or most of them, on scriptural subjects, so the chorusses in them are quite in the church style; and it may be said, without extravagance, that the sublime strokes they abound with, look more like the effect of illumination, than of mere natural genius,"

Out of a multitude of examples which might be produced, I will only remind the reader of the following, in the single oratorio of the Messiah:

"For unto us a child is born, &c.
"Lift up your heads
"Hallelujah: For the Lord God, &c.

"After these vast efforts of genius, we find him rising still higher (if possible) in the three concluding chorusses (beginning with "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain," &c.), each of which surpasses the preceding: till, in the winding up of the Amen, the ear is filled with such a glow of harmony, as leaves the mind in a kind of heavenly extasy."

"It is very remarkable, that many persons on whom the finest modulations would have little or no effect, have been greatly struck with Handel's choruses. This is probably owing to that grandeur of conception which predominates in them, and which, as coming purely from nature, is the more strongly and generally felt."

Mr. Marshall observes, that Handel was proud of his knowledge of the Bible, and jealous of any interference in the selection of the scriptural passages he has set for his sacred oratorios; not even a mitred head would he suffer to choose for him. The following anecdote (from Smith's Life of Handel), which is not generally known, will shew that his disposition was as inflexible in other respects as in the mentioned.

Handel contracted few intimacies, and when his early friends died, he was not solicitous of acquiring new ones. He was never married; but his celibacy must not be attributed to any deficiency of personal attractions or (to the source which Sir John Hawkins unjustly supposes) the want of social affection: on the contrary, it was owing to the independency of his disposition, which feared degradation, and dreaded confinement. For when he was young, two of his scholars, ladies of considerable fortune, were so much enamoured of him, that each was desirous of a matrimonial alliance. The first is said to have fallen a victim to her attachment. Handel would have married her, but his pride was stung by the coarse declaration of her mother: "that she would not consent to the marriage of her daughter to a fiddler;" and, indignant at the expression, he declined all further intercourse. After the death of the mother, the father renewed the acquaintance, and informed him that all obstacles were removed; but he replied, that the time was now past: and the young lady fell into a decline, which terminated her existence. The second attachment was a lady splendidly related, whose hand he might have obtained by renouncing his profession. That condition he absolutely refused, and laudably declined the connection, which was to prove a restriction on the great faculties of his mind.

Your's, &c.

Shrewsbury, THOMAS TOMLINS.
April 15, 1807.

* Life of Handel, 1760.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE interesting observations inserted in the last number of your instructive miscellany, respecting Pestalozzi's excellent method of education, warrant the hope, Sir, that you will not refuse admitting a few remarks on a circumstance which must often have struck you, viz. that younger brothers generally surpass the elder ones in mental abilities.

Were the lives of all whom their merits have rendered conspicuous among ancient and modern nations, faithfully recorded, with regard to the interesting particulars of education, the circumstance, to which I wish to direct the attention of your numerous readers, would readily be acknowledged as a fact; but family minutiæ being mostly overlooked in the history of men of genius, or, at least, seldom enquired into by the compiler of biographical repertories, the evidence which I adduce in favour of my hypothesis will appear inconsiderable.

The immortal Bacon was a younger brother. Dyer and Akenside were second sons. Fenton was the youngest of eleven children. The learned Buchanan was educated by a prudent mother in the midst of four other sons and three daughters. The poet Duncombe was the youngest son of John Duncombe. Thomson's father had nine children. Goldsmith had a brother seven years older

der than himself. Franklin was the youngest of twelve children; Joel Barlow of ten; Dr. Beattie of six. Mozart, when but three years old, used to be present when his sister, who was seven, was taking her lesson on the harpsichord. And the two great orators, whose recent and premature loss the British senate is still every day deploring, Fox and Pitt, were both younger brothers.

But it is not from instances collected at random that I have derived the conjecture which I am attempting to establish; it has originated with me from an observation of more than thirty years, and I feel no hesitation in appealing to what must have been observed in this respect by any person whose thoughts have chanced to be lead the same way.

Independent of the exclusion from the paternal rank and estate, which, in this country, forces younger brothers to rise in the world by their own exertions, and acts as a powerful stimulus to the acquirement of superior talents and abilities, the advantage of younger brothers over the elder in the cultivation of the mind is so obvious, that did they even not generally excel them in talents and capacity, I might almost say as Voltaire said of an occurrence related in his History of Charles XII. the truth of which was called into question, "if it be not so, it ought to be so;" for *example teaches, and emulation quickens.* In a family united by the bonds of affection, whatever the elder children know is eagerly communicated to the younger ones; even the lesson that was irksomely got, is repeated with pleasure. It is astonishing with what interest a little boy of three listens to the chit-chat of a sister of seven. How many ideas steal into his mind, which without her company he would have been four years in acquiring! How many impressions which would have left but a slight trace, are converted into vivid ideas! Look at that boy of five, who is meeting his brother coming from school. In laying hold of his books, he secretly wishes for the time when he shall be allowed to read them. Soon the two brothers are going to play together. An open field is the scene of their sport. Mark what efforts little George makes to run as well as John. They are vain, it is true; yet his limbs are sooner rendered supple, and his motions are much quicker than those of John were at the same age. Thus George's body and mind are both more rapidly improved by having a brother five years older than himself. If the surprising effects of the intercourse, between mind and mind be acknowledged, it will also readily be allowed that they must understand each other; or at least, that one must be capable of making itself understood by the other. Either is the case with children. The elder ones make themselves better understood by the younger; and their communications gaining interest from being conveyed in language adapted to the capacity of the latter, these understand them better than they would a formal teacher. Add to this, that they are thus taught without perceiving it, not at regular hours, or with pragmatical sameness, but without even knowing that they are instructed. Go and learn from your sister, is an exhortation which will rarely be welcomed by a young boy: but, Go and play with your sister, though in fact he be always enlarging the circle of his ideas in his sister's company, is a delightful invitation.

In this manner younger brothers get a start of three or four years before the elder. They know at twelve nearly as much as the latter at fifteen; and the first stock of knowledge having been laid in without either pain or constraint, renders the access to learning more easy and agreeable. In short they enjoy a longer and better instruction. I argue that both brothers finish their education at the same period of life, for instance at eighteen years of age. The boy at twelve and the lad at fifteen being nearly at the same point of mental acquirements, he who has six years to receive the benefit of judicious instruction has an evident advantage over him who has only three years left for the completion of his education.

Considered in this point of view, my hypothesis, I presume, will admit of little opposition. At all events it shows that it is expedient to surround a young child with children a few years older; that the first instructions ought to be conveyed unperceived; and that a regular and early confinement to school defeats its purpose. It may also be regarded as a proof to be added to the evidences already produced in favour of the assertion that man is entirely the work of the circumstances in which he is placed at an early period of life, and that genius is acquired.

But to enlarge on the importance of having the source of mental abilities ascertained, is unnecessary. Let it first be proved to demonstration that genius is acquired; it will then be easy to show in what manner it is most surely acquired.

Your's &c.

Pimlico, DANIEL BOILEAU.
July 6, 1807.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE advantages of an indeleble ink to mark linen are too numerous and too obvious to need any comment or explanation. But a circumstance, to me wholly inexplicable is, that, in a country like this, where *chemistry*, *dying* and *calico-printing* have been carried to such perfection, the public should yet be unprovided with a *convenient* composition for marking linen—at least as far as *I* can learn; and I have, for upwards of ten years, been inquiring in every part of London for such a composition, but could never find it. The *liquid* inks, however good in other effects, are objectionable on account of the very great trouble attending them, the difficulty of marking any two articles alike with the pen, and the almost impossibility of making a tolerably distinct or legible mark upon fine muslin. What I wish to see, and would gladly purchase even at a considerable advance in price, is a thick glutinous ink, to be used with *stamps*, so that every man who chose to provide himself either with the common metal types, or with a wooden stamp expressly cut for his particular use, might be able to impress a uniform mark upon all his linen, however fine or coarse; a mark, which, in case of his using a wooden stamp of his own fashion, could not be easily imitated by any person attempting a fraudulent exchange.*

If any public-spirited man will, through the medium of your widely circulating miscellany, communicate to the nation a recipe for such an ink, he may, I think, confidently rely on the gratitude of thousands of his fellow-citizens: or if any man, with a view to emolument, chose to prepare a good and satisfactory ink of the kind for sale, and take care to advertise it, so that the public may know where it can be procured, I doubt not that he will find his account in it, especially if he will undertake, on reasonable terms, to furnish the purchasers with stamps, cut to each man's particular fancy.

Your's, &c.

July 21, 1807. ŒCONOMOS.

* To masters and mistresses, who are in the habit of giving their old linen to their servants, I recommend, either that they mark the date of the year, or that they alter the position of the marks, on each new set of linen; and also (if they number the articles) that they alter the numbers: i. e. Suppose the number of any one article to be twelve, let the second set be numbered 13, 14, &c. For want of a check of this kind, it sometimes happens that the old linen is laid by for a season, and, at a convenient time, clandestinely palmed upon the master or mistress in lieu of articles not half worn, which again are laid by, and in time substituted for articles nearly new.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DOUBTFUL whether the following phrase be strictly grammatical, respecting the adverb *than*, in a comparative sense, after the pronoun *other*, and its compounds, *otherwise*, &c. I beg leave, through the medium of your useful Magazine, to request the opinion of such of your readers as may have made the English language more particularly their study.

I find the phrase, indeed, used by Johnson and Priestley, in almost every part of their works, and by many other respectable authors. Even Murray, the Grammarian, uses the phrase, though he takes no notice of its anomalous nature, English Grammar, p. 49, edition 7th. Yet, as it is so contrary to the common rule, which requires adjectives and adverbs of comparison only to be followed by the word *than*, I hesitate, till I learn the opinion of others, to receive it as purely grammatical, the word *other* being a pronoun, not an adjective. There are, it is true, peculiarities or idioms in every language, and this, perhaps, may be one in ours. An example or two of this phraseology I quote as follows:

"Without fee or reward *other than* the pleasure which." See Monthly Rev. vol. 51, p. 426, N. S.

"They have often no *other* task *than* to lay two books before them, &c." Idler, No. 85.

"Felt no *other* desire *than* to be free, &c." *Ibid.* No. 86.

"Produced no *other* fruit *than* the testimony, &c." Sir W. Jones.

The same phraseology is used by Johnson in various other parts of his writings. In the following instance, however, he departs from it:

"Has no *other* claim to notice, *but* that, &c." Idler, No. 59.—Here the anomaly is avoided by the word *but*. White, in his Bampton Lectures, p. 451, 3d edition, says, "No *other* kingdom *but* that of righteousness, &c."

The words *farther* and *rather* are always followed by *than*; but this is agreeably to the general rule, as they are both comparatives; the former from the positive *far*, and the latter from *rath*, now obsolete. Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND.

[Our readers will recollect that we lately gave place to the Abstract of the Population Returns for the several counties and towns of England and Wales: we shall now proceed with the same abstracts for Scotland.]

QUESTIONS to which, by directions of an act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An act for taking an account of the population of Great Britain, and of the increase or diminution thereof," written answers were to be returned by the rector, vicar, curate, or officiating minister and overseers of the poor, or (in default thereof) by some other substantial householder, of every parish, township, and place (including those places also which are extra-parochial) in England; and by schoolmasters or other persons appointed under the said act for every parish in Scotland; signed by them respectively, and attested upon oath or affirmation by the said overseers, or (in default thereof) by such other substantial householders as aforesaid, in England, and by the schoolmasters or such other persons as aforesaid in Scotland; for which purpose they were directed to attend the justices of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions, at such times and places as the said justices of the peace appointed, on pain of incurring the penalties imposed by the said act for every wilful default or neglect.

1. How many inhabited houses are there in your parish, township, or place; by how many families are they occupied; and, how many houses therein are uninhabited?

2. How many persons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your parish, township, or place at the time of taking this account, distinguishing males and females, and exclusive of men actually serving in his Majesty's regular forces or militia, and exclusive of seamen either in his Majesty's service or belonging to registered vessels?

3. What number of persons, in your parish, township, or place are chiefly employed in agriculture; how many in trade, manufactures, or handicraft; and, how, many are not comprized in any of the preceding classes?

4. What was the number of baptisms and burials in your parish, township, or place, in the several years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each subsequent year, to the 31st day of December 1800, distinguishing males from females?

5. What has been the number of marriages in your parish, township, or place, in each year, from the year 1754 inclusive to the end of the year 1800?

6. Are there any matters which you think it necessary to remark in explanation of your answers to any of the preceding questions?

In the following abstracts are collected the answers returned to the first, second, third and sixth questions.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
DISTRICT OF							
Kincardine O'Neil	3,218	3,224	6,214	7,127	4,870	1,794	13,341
Garrioch	2,857	2,882	5,680	6,310	7,729	1,214	11,990
Alford	1,939	1,942	3,993	4,455	5,460	847	8,448
Strathbogie	1,780	1,975	3,851	4,399	3,428	1,515	8,250
Turreff	2,042	2,145	4,176	4,867	3,062	1,336	9,043
Deer	5,846	6,487	11,552	13,966	7,648	4,991	25,518
Ellon	2,609	2,624	5,169	5,900	6,418	1,805	11,069
Aberdeen	4,978	10,422	14,981	20,431	4,454	14,577	35,412
Gaol of Aberdeen	—	—	9	2	—	—	11
	25,249	31,701	55,625	67,457	43,044	27,699	123,082

ARGYLESHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Ardchattan	281	281	687	791	196	159	1,478
Ardnamurchan and Sunart	505	517	1,239	1,425	429	75	2,664
Bowmore	507	530	1,310	1,471	519	216	2,781
Campbeltown	1,000	1,582	3,095	3,998	661	649	7,093
Coll	226	226	561	601	246	47	1,162
Collonsay and Oronsay	144	144	386	419	96	68	805
Craignish	180	180	417	487	204	49	904
Dunoon and Kilmun	363	436	805	945	164	58	1,750
Dalavich	87	99	218	268	123	26	486
Gigha and Cara	104	104	277	279	90	60	556
Glassry	636	677	1,651	1,642	456	154	3,293
Glenurchay	174	227	512	599	356	49	1,111
Inishail	132	141	333	407	32	74	740
Inverary and Glenary	275	440	986	1,065	114	215	2,051
Inverchaolan	109	109	303	323	86	24	626
Jura	238	238	577	625	342	142	1,202
Kilcalmonel and Kilberry	615	635	1,401	1,551	2,253	149	2,952
Kilchattan and Kilbrandan	448	469	1,055	1,223	989	91	2,278
Kilchoman	375	375	925	1,125	616	200	2,050
Kilchrenan	101	118	265	301	149	29	566
Kildalton	362	362	957	1,033	355	96	1,990
Kilfinan	291	304	682	750	123	87	1,432
Killean and Killchenzie	497	499	1,198	1,322	314	126	2,520
Kilmenny	271	271	724	819	215	35	1,543
Killmallie (Argyle Division)	227	228	584	695	1,249	28	1,279
Kilmartin	291	312	734	767	190	76	1,501
Kilmore and Kilbride	313	351	858	996	104	222	1,854
Kilmorich	76	83	209	256	108	51	465
Kilmodan	106	106	243	259	90	82	502
Kilmore and Kilninian	672	678	1,710	1,891	894	167	3,601
Kilninver and Kilmelford	223	224	552	621	123	50	1,173
Knapdale, North	473	475	1,666	1,235	1,166	—	2,401
Do. South	332	332	820	896	820	—	1,716
Lesmore and Appin	629	629	1,559	1,684	3,188	45	3,243
Lochgoilhead	103	124	326	354	233	101	680
Morvern	353	366	960	1,123	266	199	2,083
Muckairn	185	185	440	453	26	137	893
Saddale	143	149	377	422	83	19	799
Shipness	185	185	495	473	104	37	968
Southend	340	314	863	962	747	39	1,825
Strachur	121	132	303	343	47	49	646
Strathlachlan	85	86	193	240	50	13	433
Torosay	328	331	811	953	462	55	1,764
	13,109	14,278	33,767	38,092	19,188	4,196	71,859*

* There is no return for the united parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvicuen, nor for the parish of Tyree. The population of the former parish in 1791 was 3,002; and of the latter in 1792, 2,416.—Returns are also wanting from the Islands of Rum, Canna, and Muck, part of the parish of Small-Isles: the population of these in 1795 was 940.

AYRSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
AYRSHIRE.							
DISTRICT OF							
Carrick	2,603	2,900	6,640	7,112	7,58[illegible]	4,023	13,753
Cunninghame	5,618	8,05[illegible]	17,16[illegible]	[illegible],027	12,22[illegible]	22,440	37,192
Kyle	5,382	7,193	15,861	17,501	13,377	15,382	33,362
	13,603	18,143	39,666	44,640	33,18[illegible]	42,045	84,306
BANFFSHIRE.							
Aberlour	194	194	375	440	331	39	815
Alvah	234	235	483	574	835	161	1,057
Banff	660	907	1,541	2,030	616	429	3,571
Bellie	420	463	801	1,001	320	260	1,802
Botriphany	136	136	280	309	567	10	589
Boyndie	268	272	514	608	206	203	1,122
Cullen	262	291	469	607	168	481	1,076
Cabrach (Banff Division)	105	105	220	236	94	15	456
Deskford	139	139	293	317	329	31	610
Fordyce	617	716	1,182	1,565	866	860	2,747
Forglen	146	146	282	323	439	113	605
Gamrie	667	736	1,377	1,675	845	809	3,052
Gartly (Banff Division)	111	113	240	274	168	9	514
Grange	316	319	730	799	460	156	1,529
Inveraven	480	481	957	1,150	1,461	67	2,107
Inverkeithny	104	105	234	269	208	25	503
Keith	723	909	1,372	1,912	495	435	3,284
Kirkmichael	119	317	604	728	172	58	1,332
Marnock	417	417	779	908	1,020	93	1,687
Mortlach	404	405	862	1,014	420	110	1,876
Ordequhill	111	111	242	268	132	27	510
Rathven	901	901	1,765	2,136	530	255	3,901
Rothemay	255	259	465	596	442	241	1,061
Gaol of Banff	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	7,789	8,677	16,067	19,740	11,177	4,890	35,807

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN concluding the observations which you did me the favour to insert in your Magazine (Volume xxiii. page 382), I felt that a due respect for your correspondent, "Common Sense," required me, after questioning his opinion, to state my own: and I avail myself of your indulgence to resume the subject.

It should be remembered, that, in opposition to the opinion of your correspondent, which attributes the distresses of the labouring people to the engrossment of farms, I have suggested that "the true cause is to be found in a fundamental error in the order of society, which makes every step that the country advances in improvement and plenty, injurious to the labourer in exact proportion as it is advantageous to the other classes of the community."

The most correct and methodical mode of proving this point, would be by an historical inquiry into the state of society, and the condition of the people, before those ideas of property were acquired, which have become the basis of all our transactions in life; but this method would hardly be expedient in the present instance, because so many of the facts will be admitted which such an inquiry would

would tend to prove, that the attention of the reader would be called for unnecessarily. I shall therefore assume a principle which I think philosophy has settled by a course of irrefutable reasoning. Dr. Adam Smith has proved, and proved in a way which no sophistry can refute, that "labour is the fund which originally supplies a nation with all the necessaries and conveniences of life that it consumes;" and there could be no difficulty in proving, that labour was in the origin of mankind the only acknowledged property, if it were not more congenial with the interests and happiness to Society to suppose, that by some sort of agreement, either expressed or implied, the basis of civilization was laid in the principle that *the labourer, the landholder, and the merchant, were all essentially and equally necessary to the general welfare.*

Such a convention would indicate a state of very considerable improvement; for it would amount to a surrender of natural rights for the benefit of social advantages, and it would be the result of experience and reflection, choosing to speculate upon the remote effects of combined and intricate operations; in preference to securing the immediate benefits of isolated efforts. But when the hunters and fishers of early times consented to acknowledge a landed proprietary, and to admit a mere barterer of commodities to the same rank with themselves, who endured the hardships necessary to procure those commodities, it would be irrational to suppose that any part of the contract stipulated, that those hardships should be entailed unameliorated upon their latest posterity.

The necessity of severe labour, and the difficulty of foreseeing means by which that necessity would be diminished, in the rude ages, most likely prevented any precautions being taken by the original labourers to secure to themselves any benefits that might accrue from subsequent improvements: but even if such provisions were made, the frequent usurpations and conquests that have altered all original rights and possessions, have left no trace of them remaining in any part of the civilized world; and as far as regards our own country, we behold it slowly and irregularly receding from the confusion and disorder occasioned by the Norman conquest, but never performing a single act of justice, by which the mischiefs of that season of rapine and tyranny might be repaired.

Under the feudal system the people consoled themselves with the hope, that they should be able to recover their ancient rights, and all classes endured so many vexations, that being dependent upon it was their interest to be kind to each other. In this state of society, the duties of all ranks were so pressing and fatiguing, that no one found leisure to be luxurious; and the portion of labour necessary to furnish the means of individual subsistence, left a very small number of idlers to study the means of oppression. Much exertion was necessary to procure very little comfort; and those who were capable of enjoying comforts, were obliged to reward the services of those who ministered to their wants, in proportion to the scarcity of labour.

"Common Sense" will, I trust, find no difficulty in admitting that, as a country advances in improvement the "definite extension of soil," *gradually* requires a diminished number of labourers to cultivate it, till the arts and sciences in such a country arrive at the utmost possible improvement. It is not necessary here to trace the progress of improvement in this country; the principle being admitted without that progress being denied, a sufficient reason will be discovered for great numbers of persons being out of employment, without censuring the practice of consolidating farms.

The complaint made by "Common Sense," against those engrossments, in favour of agricultural labourers, is of the same character as the complaints made against machinery in favour of manufacturing labourers: it is not pretended in either case that the annual productions of the country are diminished, but the amount of the evil is, that an equal quantity of good is produced with less trouble. Irrational as such reasoning is, it is the best that even "Common Sense" could resort to, if no hope remained of returning once more to the great and leading principles of the social compact, which, whether it be expressed in the language of Dr. Smith, or the Earl of Lauderdale, makes land, labour, and stock the three-fold sources of public wealth; and consequently places the labourer as high in the commonwealth as the landlord and the merchant. That the labourer is doomed to suffer distress and misery, and in England so much distress and misery, ought not to be attributed to the ameliorations and improvements which are in their nature blessings to be acknowledged with gratitude; but to the injustice

injustice of those institutions, and the omissions of the administrative powers which prevent those blessings from diffusing an equal influence on every member of the state.

I know, according to the cant that has been constantly in use, since the overthrow of the feudal and monastic systems placed many thousands of the people in a state of vagabondage, and which has been squibbed about with more than usual industry, since Mr. Whitbread's benevolence got puffed abroad amongst us, that there is a vast affectation of kindness towards the "labouring poor," as they are styled. This charity is the most wicked and hypocritical deception that a conspiracy between injustice and falsehood could possibly have contrived. The labouring poor would want no such charity, if those who talk about it were inclined to do them justice, and every act of parliament since the business of act-of-parliament-charity-making began is a proof of the fact.

When Mr. Whitbread recommended the adoption of his system, he followed the example of his predecessors: instead of attempting to bring the principle of *justice* into the foreground, he appealed to the *policy* of his audience, and urged the necessity of invigorating the system of charity, lest the wretched objects of it should take courage and say "We will assert the right of nature and occupy part of the soil here; it is our right to save ourselves from starvation, if we can." This policy of Mr. Whitbread breathes the true spirit in which the pauper-system originated.

As the commerce, the arts, and the manufactures of the country encreased, the people naturally enough expected to participate in the enjoyment of them; and feeling that their labour was as much their property, as the land was the property of the landholder, or the stock was the property of the merchant, they demanded such wages as were sufficient to secure to them the comforts of life. There was nothing in this that a just government would have called either rebellious or unreasonable: but the "*enlightened* philosophers," whom Mr. Whitbread has extolled in the speech which has so much enlightened your correspondent, "Common Sense," framed laws to prevent labourers demanding "unreasonable wages," 3 and 4 Edw. VI. ch. 16, &c. 39 Eliz. chap. iv.

It may be very amusing, it may give occasion to many specimens of fine and flowing oratory, for the legislators of one age to compliment the charity of those of another age; but it is very difficult for an honest mind to discover any equity in bestowing charity on the people with one hand, whilst the other hand is robbing them of the means which would keep them free from obligation.

The number of paupers has been encreasing since the days of Elizabeth, it is said: but would they have encreased if the people had been allowed to carry their labour wherever there was a market for it, and to demand whatever it was worth? No, the power of unsophisticated reason would then have operated and shewn that each man's labour was worth a certain portion of comfort, equal to what it was capable of procuring after making the proper deduction for the landlord's rent and the barterer's profit; whilst the power of getting for their labour the highest price that it might be worth, and the liberty of carrying it wherever they might think proper, would have encouraged the people to devote themselves to useful employments, and would have supplanted distress by engaging a much greater number in the manufacture of comforts.

The spirit of cupidity, aggravated to a vast extent by the progress of the commercial system, led to a conspiracy between the landholder and the merchant to oppress the labourer, for the purpose of entailing upon him all the miseries of the feudal system, after they had themselves escaped from them. The laws of settlement, and the laws to prevent the people obtaining high wages, were dictated by no better motive; and it is a species of folly of the most irrational description, to look for any check to the miseries of the people until those stupid and iniquitous laws be entirely repealed.

After this observation, Sir, I need hardly inform your correspondent, that the fundamental error in the order of society to which I attribute the evils we complain of, is that principle *which refuses to allow to labour all the rights of property, which should admit of its being withheld or disposed of, as might best suit the interests of its possessors, with as little restraint as land or stock.*

The immediate effect of this error, I have said, is to make "every step that the country advances in improvement and plenty injurious to the labourer, in exact proportion as it is advantageous to the

the other classes of the community;" and I need not trace the statements of all the political economists who have written since the age of pauperism began, to illustrate my position: a single fact, as I take it from Lord Lauderdale's "Observations on the Edinburgh Review," will answer my purpose. "At Mr. Gott's cloth-manufactory at Leeds," says his Lordship, "thirty-five people perform the work which fifteen years ago required one thousand six hundred and thirty-four, to execute in a less perfect manner:" and supposing the improvement in this manufactory in the course of fifteen years may be taken as the standard of all the improvements that have taken place in the kingdom, from the time when the statute of the 3 and 4 Edward VI. was passed; it will prove that in the course of that time dexterity and skill, by the application of capital, have supplanted labour in the proportion of 1599 to 35 or $46\frac{24}{35}$ to 1, that is, that the same quantity of comfort, the production of which in 1549 gave employment to upwards of forty-six men, in this improved age only gives employment to one man. Nothing can place the advantages that our age enjoys over the former, in a clearer light than this fact; and but for the new means that have been discovered to supplant distress, I should find no difficulty in proving that the miseries of the people had encreased in exact proportion. As however it is not my object to contend for speculative, but for practical truth, it is enough for me to demonstrate merely, that improvements are injurious to the people, without particularly stating in what degree.

To make myself clearly understood, I will suppose that when the statute of Edward VI. took from the people the right of demanding what wages they thought reasonable, two-fifths of the entire population was necessary to produce comforts for the whole; and that, if the arts, manufactures, agriculture, &c. had continued in the same state until 1801, when the returns laid before parliament estimated the population at 8,872,980, the number of labourers would have been 3,549,192. Instead however of the arts continuing in the same state, it appears by the preceding reasoning, that improvement has supplanted labour to the amount of upwards of 46 to 1, so that 75,411 labourers are sufficient to produce the same quantity of comfort, and to render the labour of 3,473,781 persons unnecessary, or in other words to throw so many useful labourers out of employment. This number must be either in a constant struggle with the 75,411 labourers to get their places, or they must remain useless to the state in the character of paupers, unless one of two modes be adopted to bring their talents into exercise; either new wants must be created in order to engage their labour in manufacturing other kinds of comfort, or, the labour of each man must be lightened, so as to enable him to live with a forty-sixth part of his labour, in order that the other forty-five may be able to live by their own industry also.

The former of those modes has naturally been adopted, and luxury, which the pseudo-piety and pseudo-patriotism of the times constantly condemn by their ignorant declamation, has supplanted misery to the amount of upwards of two-thirds of what it would have been, if we were guided altogether either by our patriots or our saints; that is, instead of having 3,473,781 paupers, we should only have 1,039,264.

Because comforts and enjoyments are thus multiplied, Mr. Whitbread (and such men as he) will insist upon it that the condition of the labouring people is much better than at any former period; and he affirms, that whoever persuades them to the contrary, "must be either ignorant, misguided, or wicked." Now I do declare that their condition is worse than at any former period, and I defy Mr. Whitbread to examine attentively and candidly the Tracts of Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Malthus, and Mr. Weyland, without becoming as ignorant, as misguided, and as wicked as I am. Their condition indeed might have been somewhat mended, if the principle of the statute of Edward, and the laws of settlement, had not prevented the practice of the other mode of bringing all the talents of the labouring people into use; but, instead of attempting to lighten the labour of the people, by enabling them to live with moderate and reasonable exertion, these iniquitous laws have reduced them to the necessity of toiling more than twelve hours in a day for a bare subsistence, and have therefore never allowed a greater portion of comfort to 3,549,192 labourers, than the earnings of 2,509,928 are sufficient to procure.

When gentlemen talk of the condition of

of the people being bettered, it is incumbent on them to prove, either that they enjoy more holidays in a year, that they work fewer hours in a day, or that they acquire a portion of luxuries or comforts which may be taken as an equivalent in lieu of diminished labour, and what those luxuries are. Without a specification of this sort, Mr. Whitbread's declamation carries no more conviction than any other declamation; and "Common Sense," need only compare the account that Sir John Sinclair, (in his "Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects," page 38,) has given of the labour which the people must perform to procure thirty-five pounds a year, and the catalogue of supplies that Mr. Weyland (in his "Observations on Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill,") has shewn thirty-five pounds a year to be capable of procuring, with the detail given in the "Wants of the People," page 25, in order to convince him that all the light he has derived from Mr. Whitbread is utter darkness. It is however hardly justifiable to reason seriously with persons who contend that the condition of the labouring people is bettered, for they do not themselves believe it. It has always been the principle of the English government, and no person has ever received its countenance, who has not adopted the principle as avowed by Dr. Colquhoun, (in his "Treatise on Indigence," page 8,) that poverty is the true stimulus to industry, and therefore that the labouring people ought to be kept poor. The truth or falshood of the principle is not now the subject of inquiry; my end will be answered if I prove that it is the "cause of the pauperism of which we complain, and of the system by which its evils are attempted to be palliated." But as the gentlemen who are governed by this parsimonious principle contend much about religion, and shelter their selfishness under the simple sentence "God maketh both rich and poor," I should like them to favour the world with a few hints upon another passage of the Bible—"There is that scattereth and yet encreaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." It is withholding more than is meet, or, in other words, robbing *the labourer of his hire*, that obliges a small number of labourers to do the work which ought to afford an independency to a large number; this reduces a considerable part of them to idleness and distress for want of employment, and palliating this evil, without removing the cause of it, is the reason why the system of charity or pauperism was commenced and is continued.

To disguise this latter fact is hypocrisy in every one who attempts it; but some of the advocates of the system are too generous to conceal it, and the justificatory reasons for the principle, as they are stated by Mr. Weyland, (in his "Short Inquiry into the Policy, &c. of the Poor Laws," page 42,) may be taken as the creed of all the authors and abettors of the pauper-system. "It may be asked," says that gentleman, "what right has any government to oblige a part of its labourers to receive their hire in the shape of alms, the most disgraceful method, and at the same time the most calculated to eradicate honest and independent principles from their minds?" and it is not in the nature of justice to be satisfied with the worthy magistrate's answer; for, whatever plausible arguments may be urged in favour of commerce to support the system, their amount in plain English is, that by disabling 1,039,264 of our own people from consuming their share of the comforts and conveniences of life, we have a larger surplus of commodities to barter with foreigners for those articles of luxury which the rich take pleasure in consuming among themselves. The narrow and selfish policy of the commercial age has prevailed over the original rights which held all the different interests of all the different classes of society in equilibrium; and by its sophistry has persuaded men, that the very existence of a country depends upon keeping its stock of labourers in a constant struggle to obtain two-thirds of their portion of necessaries. This foolish policy, it would not be far wrong to say this English policy, is about as well defended by Mr. Weyland, as it is capable of being defended; but it would be well if those who call upon the country to sacrifice one-eighth part of its inhabitants to the phantom called Commercial Prosperity, would consider attentively the valuable hints in the Bishop of Cloyne's "Querist," and I would recommend them to begin with—Query, 112 (in page 131, of "A Miscellany," &c. published by the Bishop in 1752,) which calls upon them to answer how the country could be ruined by our "squires being condemned to drink ale and cyder, in order to enable the bulk of the people to have good shoes to their feet, good clothes

clothes to their backs, and good beef in their bellies?"

In a government like the British, where the landed and commercial interests have conspired to chase the voice of the labouref almost from its legislature, things could hardly have taken a different turn than they have: To have busied itself in promoting the happiness of the people, or to have concerned itself in ascertaining the portion of national produce necessary to each, in order to preserve that happiness, would have been to have followed the native and uncorrupted feelings of man: it was more congenial to the spirit of an association of proprietors and merchants, to get possession of as great a quantity of that produce for their own use as possible, and to take no trouble with any circumstance connected with it, but its cheapness.

That West India produce might be sold "cheap," was the plea for the Slave-trade; and that British manufactures may be sold "cheap," is the plea for the pauper system: hence it is, that whole societies of men in England begrudge every hour that the people spend in relaxation and pleasure; and hence it is that wages are reduced to a scale that makes hard and perpetual labour necessary to the workman's existence.

A mere cursory view of this principle would ascertain its futility; for if the wages of the labouring classes were raised so high as to enable them to live comfortably and take their pleasure upon four days' labour inthe week, we could easily get the same quantity of work done by employing that third of our labourers who now live upon charity, to work four days in a week also. The very worst consequence that could flow from this policy would be, that the price of labour would be raised one third, without our getting any more work performed for it. The natural effect of this rise, I shall be told, would be to enhance the price of our goods to the amount of the additional wages paid, and would of course diminish our foreign commerce to that amount; a most alarming prospect to those who can see the national prosperity through no other medium than the tunes of claret and tobacco, but not quite so dreadful to the disciples of the good bishop, who would suspend their apprehensions till they had inquired "whether a people who had provided themselves with the necessaries of life in good plenty, would not soon extend their industry to new arts and new branches of commerce?" Yet supposing even that commerce were to suffer an irrecoverable diminution to the amount of the whole sum paid in additional wages, the only inconvenience that the country could suffer would be, that it must find a way to live without foreign productions to the same amount; and the great advantage to set against this inconvenience would be, that the whole sum so saved would be consumed in feeding, lodging, and clothing our own people. Should we expend ten millions a year more in wages, and lose the sale of manufactures abroad to that amount, our own people would have ten millions more to spend, and they would become purchasers of those manufactures instead of foreigners.

For these reasons, Sir, I do not believe that the encrease of paupers is to be attributed to the consolidation of farms, or to the invention of machinery, but to the injustice of society which does not allow the same sum to be divided amongst the aggregate mass of labourers that was found necessary to their support before those means were contrived to supplant labour. The improvements are in themselves blessings, but the principle of parsimony converts them into a curse; and it is in vain for the legislature or the public to seek about for means to remedy the evil whilst they persist in maintaining that principle. The moment that either shall acquire a sincere disposition to do justice, the difficulty will cease, and the remedy will be found in the simple repeal of the laws which prevent the free circulation of labour. Were labour acknowledged to be a species of property entitled to as high a price as it would fetch, no person would be willing to dispose of it without receiving in return what he should consider an equivalent; and that equivalent would be such a portion of the comforts of life, as would place him upon a level with his neighbours. Among those comforts would be a degree of relaxation from toil, which would be regulated by the quantity of labour in the market and the demand for it, and which would be prevented from degenerating into licentiousness by the elevated manners and additional wants that this state of things would create amongst the working classes.

Your's, &c.

May 19, 1807. JOHN BONE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT must be admitted, that any plan which will render travelling more pleasant and agreeable, is worthy of attentive consideration; and if it can be proved that it is likely to lessen the expence ultimately, to make the road more safe, and to benefit the poor of the neighbouring parishes, prejudice will not prevent its adoption. The plan I have to propose, will, I think, embrace all the above advantages; and therefore, without farther preamble, I submit it to your consideration.

Travelling between London and High Wycomb, but especially between Uxbridge and London, I was struck most forcibly with the numerous gangs of labourers who were working upon the road; and I could not help calculating the number of useless miles they must daily walk, and the number of hours so lost, which might be more advantageously employed. It occurred to me, that it would be beneficial to erect small cottages, where the mile-stones now are, for the use of labourers upon the road: and to write up in front of the cottage the number of miles from London, or other place. A labourer living in one of these cottages, should have the care of the road half way to the cottage on each side of him; the next cottage the same, and so on. Each man's house will be in the centre of his work, so that himself and his tools will be always at hand: and he may be continually employed in paring up the sides of the road; filling in hollows; letting the water out of the ruts: straping up the slush, and, in dry weather, gathering up and screening the dust. By keeping the dust well scraped up, the roads will run much easier and pleasanter; and when wet comes, the slush will be much less, and the roads not run so stiff.

In regard to the labourers employed, every man's work will speak for itself; and the surveyor will see whether each has done justice to his allotted task; if not, the commissioners may discharge him, and put another in his place, by which means they will soon get a regular set of labourers. Near London, where two labourers are employed on one mile, each man should have the care of his half-mile, that one man may not be blamed for the neglect of another.

The surveyor will have no occasion for fo[illegible]men to keep the labourers to their work; he will only have to ride through his district to see that it is done.

A good footway would be very desirable, which is very seldom to be found, except near large towns.

The cottages should be built all alike, that travellers may know it is a mile-house before they come directly to it. As houses are provided for the labourers, they will of course receive less wages, a part being deducted for rent. The roadmen should be selected in the parish the mile-house stands in; or, at least, parishioners should have the preference, if proper persons are to be found among them. Each man should be allowed proper tools, which may be marked with the same number as his mile-house.

I should suppose the greater part of these cottages may be built on the waste ground by the road-side, and have a small garden at each end of the house to prevent any nuisance against it; and a small yard behind for litter, &c. that the front may be kept clean and neat.

The men being thus distributed on the road, will greatly contribute to the safety of travellers; and more particularly so, if the magistrates give them instructions to make observations on any suspicious persons they may see on the road; and when such persons are brought to justice by their vigilance, they may be rewarded accordingly. In case of accidents on the road, they will be ready to give assistance.

As the extremity of the part allotted to each labourer will be but half a mile from the house, there will be little loss of time in going to their work, meals, or to change their tools, as their work may require.

The cottages might be built at a small expence, and the mile-stone fixed in them, so as to be very convenient to be seen, and sufficiently out of reach, to prevent its being defaced, as mile-stones so generally are. By way of example, suppose a mile-house is built upon Turnham Green, which is five miles on the Bath road, as that mile-stone stands on the Green in the county of Middlesex, and in the parish of Chiswick, the first line should indicate the county, the second the parish, the third the village or town, if it happens to stand in one; if not, the county, parish, and miles. Suppose a village or town to stand between two mile-houses, as, for instance, Hounslow does, let the name be on each mile-stone, marked ☞ Town ☜ so that the traveller coming either way will know what place he is going to.

I have for many years made use of artificial stone, and find it answer so well,

I have had an inscription-stone made of it for the inspection of such gentlemen as may see the utility of the plan. I likewise have made a stone ball to fix on the top of the house, to inform the traveller that he is approaching a mile-house, as he will not see the inscription stone till nearly opposite it. Those who have travelled the Bath road, know what pleasure is derivable to the traveller from knowing where he is.

There are many other advantages which travellers will reap from the above plan, which must naturally occur, and which it is consequently unnecessary to state here. The benefit which the parishes will derive from the plan are also manifold: the principal of them is, that the house will be a comfortable asylum to an industrious labourer, and render it unnecessary for the parish to provide a place of residence for him and his family.

It is lamentable to perceive the decrease of cottages in villages: to so great a pitch has this evil arisen, that it is too notorious to require proof, that in many villages the workhouses are crouded, because there are not cottages enough to hold the poor inhabitants. The mile-houses would greatly benefit the parishes and the poor in this respect.

It remains for me now, only to prove my first proposition, viz. that my plan will ultimately lessen the expence of keeping roads in repair. The expence of building ten of these mile-houses will be one hundred pounds, or thereabouts, each; the labourer will gladly pay one shilling a week for the rent of them, and supposing that the trustees save only one man in ten miles, whose wages was ten shillings per week, full five per cent. will be received for the money so laid out: but in many situations more than two men may be saved in ten miles, and consequently a trust will be considerable gainers by my plan.

Feb. 10, 1807. HENRY DAWES.

45, *Brewer-street, Golden-square.*

P. S. If the partition between the room, fuel, and tool house be brick noggin, it will only want plastering the inside of the room, which will be much better than lath and plaster on both sides. The road-man's name may be painted on an iron door-plate, which, when necessary can be easily altered.

The following natures will be required, that the house may not be damaged by change of tenants.

In the *Kitchen*, a small dresser with two drawers and three shelves; a thirty-inch forest grate, with sliding cheeks.

In the *Pantry*, a small sink, and three shelves.

In the *Bed-room*, an eighteen inch forest-grate.

It will be necessary to furnish the labourer with the undermentioned tools, for which he must be answerable:—A wheelbarrow, spade, shovel, pickaxe, scraper, screen.

It would be an additional advantage if he had the following also, in case of accidents: A hatchet, hammer, saw, and lantern.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5. *Communicated to the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

AS it is an established custom in the English China ships, that the sailors have three days liberty to go to Canton; and as they generally form parties of twenty or thirty at a time from one ship, many of whom contrive to be "half seas over," during the greater part of their leave: it may easily be conceived, that a number of the most ludicrous scenes take place between the tars and Chinese: and in fact a day seldom passed without our witnessing some of these.

Hog-lane, the general rendezvous of sailors, and the Wapping of Canton, opens at the corner of the British factory; and here Jack gets eased of his dollars, and drunk into the bargain, very soon after his arrival; in short, to the debauched lives which the sailors lead during these periods, and the consequent indirect debility induced thereby, may be ascribed in a great degree the sickness and mortality that prevail on board the China ships at Wampoa every season.

Every China-man almost in Hog-lane goes by some name that may attract the notice of the sailors; as Jolly-Jack, Ben-Bobstay, Tom-Bowline, &c. which he has painted on the outside of his shop; besides a number of advertisements, indited by tars, in the true nautical idiom and style; which being copied by Fukki, and committed to the press, exhibit on each side of the street a Chinese edition of the most ludicrous specimens of English literature, that are perhaps at present extant in any collection.

It is hardly necessary to remark here, that the English sailors are most completely duped and cheated by their Chinese friends, who have in general picked up a few sea terms, with which they lure them into their shops when passing through the streets.

It is no small amusement to listen to the dialogues that sometimes take place between

between the tars and Chinese on these occasions; the former being generally half drunk while on shore, and the latter being a very good-natured race of beings; the consequent relaxation which the sailors feel gives play to all that sea-wit and dry humour which characterise the British seamen, especially when in a foreign country.

In the streets of Canton a cart or waggon is never seen, and even a horse very rarely; one sometimes sees crossing the middle of a street, a flight of twelve or fourteen steps ascending, on the top of which is a plane of three, four, or five yards in extent; then the same number of descending steps: these are the arches of canals, that run up under the streets from the river to the interior part of the city, on which are passing and repassing boats with merchandize, while those who are walking over them know nothing of the matter.

Bales, and other packages of whatever size, are carried on the shoulders of Chinese by means of bamboos, some of which (if the package be large) are made fast to it, whilst other long pieces of bamboo pass under these again in various directions, until they get a sufficient purchase, when they shoulder their burden and trot off with it like a swarm of ants carrying away a cock-roach. Individuals make their bundles fast to the extremities of a bamboo, the middle of which rests across their shoulders, and thus they move along at a good round pace, at every step crying out in an audible voice, "Li! Li!" or Clear the way! which is a species of music one is continually regaled with in the streets of Canton.

The elasticity of the bamboo renders it much easier for a Chinese to carry a heavy burden on his shoulders, than the knots which the English porters use, could possibly do; and besides they can go at a much quicker rate.

One sometimes meets with an inferior mandarin riding through the streets, but it is very seldom that any vehicle but the palankeen is to be seen.

It is well known how passionately fond the Chinese are of dramatic representations: so much so, that a kind of annual tax is laid on the inhabitants of each principal street, and a house being pitched upon, a theatre is erected in front, one story high, decorated with the images of monstrous animals, such as flying dragons (a very favourite figure among the Chinese), centaurs, and fierce-looking warriors, each having six or eight arms.

Here the disciples of Roscius perform from morning till night, to the infinite gratification of the spectators, who are sometimes in crowds of three or four hundred, rendering the passage through the street extremely difficult. Though we often stood for hours observing them most minutely, we very seldom could make out either the story or plot. Indeed the Chinese taste for theatricals will not do them much credit: for however they may be polished otherwise, yet in this respect they smack very much of the rude and barbarous. Fantastic and strained gesticulations, turgid exclamations, forced and unnatural action, with gaudy and tinsel trappings, seem to be the principal objects of admiration on the Chinese stage!

As for their music; (Apollo forgive me for disgracing the name!) it is so execrable, that I think the cries of jackals, the howling of wolves, the braying of asses, and caterwauling of cats (could they be united into one concert), would form a divine symphony, when compared with the Chinese discord!

This, however, is only to be understood of the plays publicly exhibited in the streets, for it is very different when these are acted in the private houses of gentlemen; where the music can be heard without pain, and the other parts of the drama afford infinite amusement to the European.

The dramatis personæ are all males, or males and emasculates: of this last circumstance, however, we could only judge by the voice, which, in many of them, had a good deal of the eunuch tenor. Whatever they are, so excessively fond are they of acting, that it is very common to see them faint away, through the strenuous exertions which they make to carry on the representation after their natural powers have been exhausted!

It is customary for the cohong or government security-merchants, to give frequent and very superb treats to the Europeans at Canton, especially the English, during the winter season when the ships are in China; at one of these I was once a guest, and so highly gratified, that I cannot help giving a sketch of it.

One of the principal of these cohong merchants sent an invitation to the typan, the super-cargoes, officers of the men of war and India ships; and indeed to most of the European gentlemen of different nations then at Canton, to a dinner at his house at seven in the evening. A little before the appointed hour, a few palankeens

keens came to the factory to convey the typan and three or four others, which is looked upon as a compliment.

It happened by chance that I got one of those vehicles; though before I was half way to the merchant's house, I heartily repented of the honour done me; for passing through a narrow street at a considerable distance from the factories, something struck the palankeen so violently, that it was dashed to the ground on its broadside, and myself very much stunned.

I was not in a very pleasant state of mind at this moment, as I expected to be robbed at least, and perhaps bambooed into the bargain.

It must, however, have been from some accident, not design; for the bearers instantly shouldered the palankeen and trotted off, as if nothing had happened, setting me safe down at the gate of the house. Having passed the outer gate we crossed a court, and entered through a door into a large hall, on one side of which was a very gaudy theatre, and on the other the tables spread out for dinner.

Into the theatre opened several doors for the actors, &c. and into that side of the hall where the tables were laid, opened two or three doors that led into withdrawing rooms, where other tables were laid, covered with various kinds of sweetmeats and preserves.

Immediately after our entering, the actors commenced, and carried on the representation in a much more chaste and animated style, than any thing we had before witnessed of this kind at Canton: in short many of us fancied we could make out tolerably clear the thread or plot of the drama; and they did not so far "overstep the modesty of nature," but that we could see plain enough with what passions they were occasionally agitated.

Their music, which consisted of a great variety of wind and stringed instruments, was much less discordant than what we had been accustomed to hear at the plays represented in the streets; yet it was still devoid of the smallest pretension to harmony.

The cohong-merchant and a few of his relations gave us a very polite and hearty welcome, shewed and explained every thing to us in the most kind manner imaginable; but the women were of course excluded; the male children, indeed, came out and dined with us, sitting on our knees, and eating off our plates with the utmost familiarity; boys of five, six, and eight years of age behaving with the utmost decorum, and as easy in their manners and deportment as the most accomplished courtiers!

Before dinner we ranged ourselves in front of the theatre, and paid great attention to what was going on; at which the actors seemed highly delighted, and strained every nerve in order to exhibit to the greatest advantage.

We were soon called to a more substantial entertainment; for by this time the tables groaned with a profusion of the most savoury viands, European as well as Chinese. They were interspersed in such a manner, that every person could help himself to dishes dressed *à la mode de Londres*, or *à la mode de Canton*, whichever he might prefer.

It was ludicrous enough to see the awkward attempts which many of us made to imitate the Chinese, by eating with chopsticks; the Chinese themselves could scarcely maintain their gravity on these occasions.

The chopsticks are formed of small pieces of ivory, silver, &c. about eight or nine inches long and nearly of the thickness of common black-lead pencils. A Chinaman holds a couple of these in the fingers of his right hand, like pens, and manages them so dexterously, that he can pick up a single grain of rice between their extremities with the greatest ease.

As the Chinese live mostly on hashes, or at least have their meat always cut into small piece, these implements are very convenient for them to eat with; but for my own part, after just tasting one of these messes for curiosity's sake, with chopsticks, I deserted it, and applied myself to good beef, turkey, and hams, as being more congenial to the English palate.

There was the greatest profusion of the most excellent wines of every description; and as perhaps upwards of one hundred Europeans (besides Chinese) sat down to dinner, the novelty of the scenes around us, conspiring with the good cheer, did not fail to render this banquet a picture of hilarity and festivity.

The idea of a large company assembled from various distant nations, and sitting down in this remote quarter of the globe to enjoy the social hour, could hardly fail to impress the mind with a sense of the inestimable advantages which society has derived from civilization and commerce!

The healths of their majesties, Britannic

tannic and Chinese, were drank with great glee; the Chinese drinking wine, in compliment to their guests: in general, however, they drink a spirituous liquor called samsoo; a very favourite beverage in this country.

I here for the first time, among a variety of other luxuries, tasted the famous birds'-nest soup, so much esteemed in China, that it is said they pay an equal weight of silver for the nests; and it forms a considerable branch of commerce. It is the nest of a small bird that breeds among the cliffs and rocks of the Philippine and other eastern isles. It is said, the bird collects this glutinous substance from the rocks on the shore, and likewise from the sea, while skimming along its level surface, and is supposed to come from the sea-weed; of this the bird forms its nest; which from its adhesive quality, sticks to the sides of caverns, and the projecting parts of rocks and precipices, safe from the rude assault of every animal but man! who no sooner found that it could be converted into that universal object of adoration *money*, than he was seen suspended from the craggy eminence, or exploring the murky cave, and despoiling the poor innocent birds of their peaceable habitations, in order to indulge the pampered appetites of luxurious epicures!

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PICTURES *in the* MARQUIS *of* STAFFORD'S GALLERY, ST. JAMES'S.

By MR. GEORGE PERRY.

IT has been for a long period a *desideratum* with the lovers of the Fine Arts in England, that a gallery of excellent pictures should be obtained in the metropolis, capable of holding out to the student such examples of the ancient artists, as should supply a source of useful knowledge only to be obtained from a general view of the excellencies of each. That such a project has not sooner been carried into effect, has been owing chiefly to the great difficulty of procuring the best works of the Italian School, and to the great expence necessary for such an undertaking, too much almost for any individual, or even for any society, to have effected, except through a long period of years. Owing to the French Revolution, and during the period of general rapacity and confusion, a large part of the Orleans collection found its way from France to England, by means which it is very natural to suppose were kept mysteriously secret; from this excellent gallery several assortments have been made by the English nobility, which would do honour to the palace of the greatest princes of Europe. Amongst the principal purchasers, the most eminent was the late Duke of Bridgewater, whose collection has descended to the present Marquis of Stafford, by whose liberality and munificence an immense gallery has been formed in Cleveland-row, consisting of the most eminent works of the painters of all ages, which is now open to the public one day in each week, with the most highly laudable generosity, without any other restriction than a previous notice from the attending party. The advantage to the public, in point of amusement and recreation, must be considered as very great, and to artists, the encouragement held out by such examples is still more powerful, and only to be equalled by the great improvement to be found in an accurate examination of the whole. The collection is exhibited in a large and extensive suite of rooms, ornamented with beautiful columns, in imitation of the antient red porphyry of Egypt; to these also are attached several side rooms, and which contain chiefly the smaller cabinet pictures, combining all the excellencies exhibited in the different departments of the art, in all the periods of its developement. The gallery is particularly rich in the works of Nicholas Poussin, who is allowed to have excelled all other painters in the expression of the passions, and in the arrangement of his drapery and attitudes.

THE ROOM OF POUSSIN.

This room exhibits to view a charming series of pictures, all done by the hand of this great painter, consisting of the Seven Romish Sacraments, and a picture of Moses Striking the Rock; and with this piece we shall commence our description. The spectator is surprized at the great genius of the painter displayed through all the different characters; the interesting time of infantine childhood and innocency, the full-grown period of manhood, and the imbecile decrepitude of age, is here faithfully pourtrayed, whilst the fine solemnity of the subjects is improved and heightened by the sombre darkness which accompanies the greater part of this interesting series. The painter has delineated a moral and interesting subject to all succeeding ages, more durable than the massive pyramid, or the empty laurels of the statesman or the

the conqueror. In the delineation of beauty there is a natural grace and pleasing proportion in the figures of Poussin, which is quite as delightful to the eye as the ideal beauty of Raphael, and which certainly seems more easy and unconstrained, as it is not confined to one exact and studied set of forms.

Moses striking the Rock.

Moses appears in a blue dress, with a large red mantle thrown over his shoulder; in his face and manner are depicted perfect confidence and reliance upon the expected miracle. The water flows at his command, and the front of the picture is filled with various figures stooping to reach up the water from the rivulet. The emotions of anxiety, devotion, and hope, are finely contrasted and expressed. A youth in the centre of the picture presents a fine instance of the force of friendship:—without waiting to gratify his own thirst, he eagerly reaches the cup, which he has just filled, to his half expiring friend. Behind these is an interesting group, consisting of a matron and her children, to whom with a most interesting smile of solicitude and delight she offers the vital draught. Devotion and gratitude is strongly expressed in the head of a young virgin, in the middle of the picture, who approaches with a numerous and exulting company of figures joining in the general acclamation of praise to the donor. A young figure of a Levite, in green drapery, seems overpowered with reverence, and an universal complacency spreads itself through the whole group. Different assemblies of persons are seen in the back ground of this picture; some are engaged in fervent prayer for succour, others employed in relieving their fainting friends. The tone of colouring is immitably fine. If there is any exception to this remark, it is that the blue draperies predominate too much by their lustre: the picture, however, may justly be regarded as one of the finest in existence, and fitted to stand in competition with the best works of Raphael or Correggio.

The Sacrament of the Eucharist, or the Last Supper.

In this last and solemn scene of the departing life of our Saviour, the painter has endeavoured, by an unusual darkness, to add a solemnity which is highly becoming so important a subject. The room is illuminated only by the faint glimmering of a lamp, suspended from the cieling, and the doors are all closed. In the face of our Saviour, the painter has represented grief, occasioned, as we may suppose, by the parting with his disciples and the foresight of his sufferings, but mixed at the same time, with an amiable expression of condescension and benevolence. He points to the bread, and seems to be imparting the precept of "Take, eat, this is my body," which several of the disciples are in the act of doing. In the face and attitude of St. John, is a mingled sensation of accumulated grief and horror, such as we should suppose at the recital of treachery; but in that of St. Peter, there is evidently more of surprise and unbelief. Throughout the rest of the group is shewn an earnest curiosity and attention to what is said. The light is very finely diffused upon the figures in a partial manner, so as not to exhibit any glaring colours in the draperies. The arch-fiend, Judas, is observed slowly withdrawing himself to the side of the room, as if meditating secretly on his future treachery. If there is any fault in this most excellent picture, it is that the features of the disciples are perhaps repeated with too much resemblance to each other. The head of our Saviour would have been more expressive of grief, if it had been more inclined: but perhaps it was the intention of the painter to impress a character of dignity and authority upon the instructor. The disposition of the figures and the foreshortening are most admirable, and the harmony of the colouring is excellent.

The Sacrament of Penance.

The painter has chosen for this, the historical subject of Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of our Saviour. In this admirable picture is exhibited the Pharisee's house, where there is a numerous group of friends seated at the feast. The figure of Christ is represented as turned away from the table, whilst Mary in an attitude of the deepest self-humiliation and penitence, with a face expressive of fasting and mortification, approaches his feet, anointing and wiping them with the hair of her head. In the face of Christ is pleasure and complacency mixed with the greatest beneficence. The Pharisee sits opposite to him, with a white drapery upon his head, his face indicating surprise, but still a reverence for the character of our Saviour. Next to him sits a Scribe, bearing upon his forehead an inscription from the Law of Moses; he seems anxious to search into the thoughts of the Pharisee as to the transactions: behind him is a Sadducee, who is evidently sneering at the character of Mary. Several

veral figures seem, by their actions, to place their principal good in eating and drinking; and amongst the spectators, a young man enters the room with his arms folded; he is indolently contemplating the whole scene, whilst his friend earnestly relates to him the characters of the principal actors. The expression of these is admirable, and the whole is most harmoniously coloured and lighted up by a window on the left-hand-side. The disposition and work of the drapery is fine, and the figures of the Pharisee and Mary Magdalene are made very prominent and admirably contrasted. The whole does infinite honour to the genius and comprehensive talents of the painter.

The Sacrament of Marriage.

This is certainly not the most consequential or beautiful picture of the series; a dark shadow is thrown over the faces of the bride and bridegroom, who, kneeling down, are receiving from the venerable priest the blessing of Heaven upon their union; their heads are decorated with chaplets of flowers, as emblems of the married state. It is rather extraordinary that the painter has represented the priest in a sitting posture; the relatives and friends stand round, but there is nothing in their features or actions to indicate any particular expression of the mind. The subject is simply a ceremony, and forms a group which excites but little interest for the pencil; the draperies, however, are arranged with considerable dignity and effect, and the character marked, in respect to the variety of their ages, with considerable force and discrimination. The choice of the attitudes is the most unfortunate circumstance in the piece. If we can suppose that the painter had made an opening upon one side of sconce, and had introduced a festive band of musical performers with dancers, then a pleasing variety would have been occasioned, which the picture seems at present much in need of. For want of this, an unpleasant similarity pervades the whole assembly, which in pieces where the more rapid expressions of the passions are concerned, Poussin has always been fortunate enough to avoid.

Sacrament of Extreme Unction.

The ceremony of anointing the hands and feet (or, as it is called, the Extreme Unction) is peculiar to the Romish church, and forms the subject of this valuable and excellent picture. Upon a couch in a dark room is stretched the figure of a middle-aged man, at the point of death. It seems doubtful whether the soul has left the body, or whether the vital *aura* still remains in its earthly covering. Close by his side is the venerable figure of a holy father, who, with the most earnest attention, stoops over the dying man, anointing his hands and pronouncing absolution. The drapery of this is yellow, and has an admirable effect by drawing the eye by its warmth to the centre of the picture. In his other hand he holds the cup with the holy oil: his features are expressive of great sympathy and regard towards the unfortunate object. One torch and one candle beam upon the unhappy group which surrounds the body; one of these is held by a messenger who seems just entering, and earnestly seems to implore that it may not be too late for the priest to make the necessary intercession. The expression of his face is admirable; terror, anguish, and the anxiety of doubt, are painted there in the most vivid colours, and his drapery, being of a red colour, draws the eye of the spectator towards the figure. A female servant in all the anxious earnestness of grief, and at the same time with a strong expression of inward horror, stretches out the infant child to embrace its dying father, while its innocence and uninformed features are admirably contrasted with the other faces. His daughter, at the head of the bed, implores Heaven, in silence, to hear her prayers. The wife, wringing her hands, and frantic with grief, has rushed into the apartment, to take her last farewell of her spouse; nor can she be restrained by those who surround her, and who urge her to leave the room. To make this admirable picture still more affecting, the aged parents are seen mourning for the loss of their son, and his affectionate sister is stretched at the foot of the bed, in silent agony; her face covered with her dishevelled hair, with which she wipes away her tears. The scene, altogether, is most affecting; and if to work upon the passions be the highest province of the poet and the painter, Poussin has, in this admirable picture, laid claim to the excellence of both these characters. The colouring and general harmony of the whole is excellently preserved, and can hardly be surpassed for effect even by Rembrandt himself.

The Sacrament of Baptism.

The historical circumstance of our Saviour being baptised by John, has been chosen by the painter for the representation of this subject. It is a Landscape consisting of a wild and barren scenery, such

such as has been often depicted by the pencil of Salvator Rosa. In the front are several of the disciples who have been baptised by John: the dove descends from the sky, and is observed by a group of figures on the right hand, amongst which is John the beloved disciple; he forms the most prominent figure in the piece, but his drapery, being of a scarlet colour, does not harmonize well with the rest of the picture. Nathaniel is leaning over his shoulder, and pointing upwards to the dove; behind him is Simon, who seems equally interested. In the centre of the picture is Christ, kneeling down upon one knee before John the Baptist, who is performing the ceremony. This part of the picture seems to be a good deal obscured by the shadow of a cloud, and the groups of figures are not sufficiently connected to form a pleasing assemblage; nevertheless the management of the parts, and particularly the effect of the Landscape, are proofs of the greatness of this sublime painter.

The Sacrament of Confirmation.

In this pleasing group several young persons are represented advancing towards a reverend pastor of the church, who is performing the ordinance of confirmation: he seems to explain in a very earnest manner the precepts of christianity. A child who is kneeling down in the front of the picture, turns his head attentively towards his mother; who points out to him with much earnestness, that his attention must be directed to the pastor. Deep humility and desire of information are expressed in the features of an interesting young female, who is represented in a kneeling posture. A silent and marked attention is obvious in all the faces of the spectators in the back ground, and the principal figure of the young man in front is finely characterized. The draperies are large flowing and full of dignity, the features of all the figures are animated and well varied; the colouring also is delightful and harmonious, and the whole forms a most interesting group.

The Sacrament of Ordination.

This last picture of the series represents our Divine Teacher presenting the keys to St. Peter. In our Saviour's head there is much dignity and expression; the figure of Peter displays a suitable humility and deep expression of regard. In the disciples there is a pleasing variety of attitude and drapery, which tends very much to divest the subject of that formality, which it would otherwise have had.

In speaking of the works of Poussin in general, we may observe, that few painters ever lived whose fame has encreased so much in the course of time and succeeding ages. The truth is, that there is an inimitable charm in all his pictures, resulting from a simplicity in the action and expression of his figures, which seem to be indeed moulded by the hand of Truth; the draperies, features, and extremities are all carefully formed and joined with a scrupulosity highly honourable to that patience and love of the art, which must have inspired and elevated his genius.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1806. *By* JEROME DE LALANDE.

IN the History of Astronomy for 1806, the comet discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, deserves first to be noticed. It was observed by this astronomer in the morning of the 11th of November, and is the 97th with which we are acquainted, according to the catalogue given in my *Astronomie*, and in the different volumes of the *Connoisances des Tems*, published since the year 1792. It is the sixth which M. Pons has discovered since 1801. M. Thulis, director of the Observatory, viewed it as accurately as the weather would permit; but the months of November and December are extremely unfavourable to astronomical pursuits, even at Marseilles. This comet was very small, shapeless, without any sensible nucleus, and not visible to the naked eye. On the 9th of November, at 17*h.* mean time, it had 131° 3′ right ascension, and 2° of northern declination.

As soon as I received this intelligence, I communicated it to M. Bouvard and M. Burckhardt, at Paris, the latter of of whom furnished us, on the following day, with the elements of its orbit, and continued to observe it; on the 13th of December, at 16h. 26′ mean time, it had 11h. 12′ 41″ of right ascension, and 32° 57′ of declination: it advanced to the south with great rapidity, and was not again seen until the 25th of January.

The following were the elements calculated on the 29th of January:—inclination 35° 6′; nodes 10ˢ 22° 13′; perihelion 3ˢ 5° 57′; passage, 28th of December, at 20 hours, movement retrograde: perihelion distance 1·080. It was then visible in the evening, having returned at 29° of south declination, and at 20° of right

right ascension; and they were able to calculate its elements with greater accuracy.

I have spoken, in my History of Astronomy for 1805, of the ninety-fifth comet, which was discovered by Messrs. Bouvard and Pons on the 20th of October, and which was visible till the 6th of November. M. Macaroil, of the Isle of France, informed us, on the 19th of December, that he had observed a comet, on the 14th of the same month, towards the feet of the Peacock. M. Dupeloux observed it on the 13th, 14th, and 15th. The nucleus was 1′ in diameter, the atmosphere 45′; it was seen before the stars of the third magnitude, and exhibited a much more beautiful appearance than when observed at Paris. These observations, which were made at a time when it could not have been seen in Europe, will be found very useful in correcting its elements.

M. Burckhardt gave, in the fourth volume of the *Mécanique Céleste* of M. Delaplace, an explanation of the singular phenomenon of the comet of 1770, which, though previously invisible, was rendered visible that year by the attraction of Jupiter, but which has also rendered it invisible in future. The comet of 1762, according to M. Burckhardt, only agreed to 5′, but the correction of refraction went the length of 7′, and he rectified the elements in the following manner:

Nodes - -	11ˢ.	18°	33′	5″
Inclination - -	0	85	38	13
Perihelion - -	3	14	2	0

Transit 28th May, 8h. 11′.

Distance, 1·0090485.

M. Bessel has made very extensive researches respecting the comet of 1769; he found its period to be about 2100 years, a result he drew from the whole of Messier's and Maskelyne's observations, which he has reduced with the most scrupulous accuracy. The errors in the calculation only extend to 5″, as well in right ascension as in declination. The great number of these observations, joined to their extreme correctness, inclined him to think that the result must be extremely probable.

Messrs. Gauss and Bessel have calculated the comet of December 1805, and that of 1772, in an ellipsis, and have found so many differences that it is difficult to suppose it to have been the same comet; at least we must suppose it has suffered some derangements.

M. Gauss calculated that of 1805, in the parabola and ellipsis, and found that the whole ellipsis, the great axis of which exceeds 2·82, represents the observations better than the parabola. He is of opinion that a great number of comets may perhaps exist, though our observations are not sufficient to prove that the orbits approach the parabola, and that it is necessary to calculate for each the limits between which the orbit is contained.

On the 21st of May a report was spread, that the world would come to an end on the 25th; and the prediction of the comet that was to produce this awful catastrophe was ascribed to me. I received several letters, informing me that different persons were taken ill from terror in consequence of this report, and that some of them had actually died; on which account a man, who hawked this pretended prediction about the streets, was arrested, and I found it necessary to disavow it in the *Journal de Paris*. On the 25th, however, the occurrence of a dreadful storm augmented the general terror. On the 15th of January, 1798, I was under the necessity of making a similar disavowal, several persons having become sick, as on the former occasion.

In the History of Comets, in the Memoirs of the French Academy for 1775, a singular anecdote occurs, relating to two stars, marked A and S. The comet had been discovered near to these stars on the 8th of August, 1769; and the letters refer to two natural daughters of Count Charolais, *Adelaide* and *Sophia*, whom M. Bouret wished to have occasion to mention when the King was at his house, where M. Messier intended to present his chart to his Majesty. There is one of these stars in the large Atlas of M. Bode, but without any letter attached to it. I induced him to insert in this Atlas eight hundred stars, which M. Messier had occasion to determine, and which are scattered through the various volumes of the Academy, in which are detailed his different observations on comets; but several of them have not yet been published.

The Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1804, contain experiments upon the measurement of small angles, and on the size of planet Harding, by Mr. Herschel; he finds for it the fourth of a second, but does not positively decide whether or no it is a real diameter.

M. Pigot gives the changes of the star of the fifth magnitude, in Sobieski's Buckler, from 61½ to 62¾ days, which is sometimes scarcely visible. He discovered

vered it in 1795; its position being in right ascension 279° 9½′, declination 5° 56′ A, June 1796: its smallest lustre 1796, 17th of September, and 13th of November; 1797, 14th of May and 7th of August; 1798, 29th of July and 15th of September; 1799, 7th of August and 11th of October; 1800, 14th of July and 24th of September; 1801, 9th of August. Ninth magnitude or invisible.

Part of these observations were made at Fontainbleau in 1803, before the National Institute had obtained liberty for M. Pigot to return to Britain.

Mr. Herschel has examined the effect which would be produced by the displacement of the solar system. He reduces to 1° 5″ the proper annual movement of six principal stars, supposing that the sun was directed towards 245° 52″ of right ascension, and 49° 38′ of declination. Maskelyne had 5½″ for the sum of the six annual movements of these six stars; the surplus is the effect of the displacement of the sun.

Mr. Herschel has given some observations on the singular figure of Saturn. On the 12th of April, 1805, with a seven-foot telescope, which rendered objects more than ordinarily distinct, and which magnified 570 times, he found the ring whiter, and Saturn yellowish.

With a ten-foot telescope, which magnified 527 times, he found the four points of the greatest curvature at 43°; he compares it to a parallelogram, the four corners of which are rounded.

With a forty-foot telescope, magnifying 360 times, the appearances were the same. The axis is 32°, the equator 35°; and the diameter of the greatest curvature 60°. He discovers in this the effect of gravitation on the figure of the planets; there being in this case two centripetal, and two centrifugal powers, for he has proved the two rotations of the planet, and of the ring.

The most distant ring turns sensibly. The divisions, as well as the space between the rings, are obscure.

The publication of the second volume of Bradley's Observations for 1756, and subsequent years, is interesting to astronomers. Those of his successor are added, and this volume joins the first of Maskelyne, which commenced in 1765.

Among the curious and interesting observations made in the course of the last year, we may reckon that of the *annual parallax of the stars*, which M. Calandrelli thought he recognized in several stars. M. Piazzi had given some results upon this subject, which I noticed in my History of the preceding year. The *parallax of the Lyre in declination* is 0·875 of the absolute parallax, and passes very near to the zenith. M. Piazzi observed it very sedulously; but we are inclined to draw a very different conclusion from his observations than that which he wishes to establish, viz. that the parallax of the stars has hitherto escaped our measurements; if it were even sufficiently large to admit of being measured, the declination would not always be the surest method to employ. To conclude, M. Piazzi proposes to continue his researches; and M. Calandrelli, at Rome, has given two memoirs on the parallax of the Lyre.

Roma, 1806, in 8vo. *Rissultato de varie Osservazioni sopra la Parallasse annua di Wega.* The parallax, is found to be 5″ with a nine-foot sector. The observations agree sufficiently well to warrant him in supposing that this parallax really exists; which has not hitherto been believed.

We received in the month of December some *Opusculi astronomici*, printed at Rome by Messrs. Calandrelli and Conti, twenty pages in quarto, wherein are contained six memoirs, one of which is on the annual parallax of the Lyre, which he finds as at 4° 4″; another upon the *opposition to the planet Herschel* 1805, and a third on the elements of its orbit. The remaining papers are *on the eclipse of the sun in* 1806, observed at Rome and Padua, and calculated by M. Conti, on the method of corresponding altitudes, and on a nonagesimal table for the latitude of Rome.

The parallax of 4° 4″ would reduce the distance of the Lyre to 1600 millions of leagues instead of 7000; but as the parallax of right ascension of the Lyre varies much more than the parallax of declination, it is to be wished that this method were employed for clearing up this curious question.

The greatest parallax of the Lyre in right ascension is between the end of May and the end of September; in declination between the end of June and the end of December; and as it was towards the month of August that it has been most observed, passing the meridian at eight o'clock, it is possible that the difference may have escaped the most exact observers.

The prolongation of our meridian undertaken this year, cannot fail to prove interesting to astronomers. We think it, therefore,

therefore, our duty to intimate what progress has been made in this undertaking, and to assure them of the certainty of our speedy and complete success.

Since the 2d of May M. de Laplace proposed to continue the meridian to the Balearic Islands; and Messrs. Biot, Arago, and Rodriguez, the Spanish philosopher, set out with instruments on the 2d of September.

During M. Arago's absence, his place is occupied in the observatory by M. Claude Louis Mathieu, who was born at Macon, in November 1784, and is extremely well skilled in astronomical observations and calculations.

As they were also to determine the pendulum at 45°, on the 26th of July Messrs. Bouvard and Biot made trial of the invariable pendulum of platina intended to be carried into the different points of the meridian. In order to deduce the simple pendulum from it, and the variations in gravity, they caused it to oscillate before the pendulum of a clock, the pace of which was perfectly well known, and they observed from a distance, through a glass, the coincidence of the two pendulums; there was not a minute of uncertainty respecting the time in which they exactly agreed.

So early as 1775, M. Turgot, then minister, wished to send M. Messier to Bourdeaux, in order to have the pendulum at 45°. His retreat from office prevented the success of this enterprise; but at present we are in possession of much more perfect methods.

M. Biot writes from Barcelona, on the 22d of September, that he was received in a very polite manner by the heads of the Spanish government.

On the 4th of October, he writes from Tarragosa that the grand triangle will be easily measured between the middle of November and the end of February.

On the 12th of October he set out for Valentia, and then proceeded to Cullera, where he intended to fix one station. The rains still proved an obstacle; but in the month of November, the north winds, which are then prevalent, would clear the sky.

On the 16th of October, the small advice-boat, or brigantine, *Le Mystique*, which was to carry the astronomers to the island of Ivica, arrived; it is unarmed, goes with sails and oars, and is commanded by a very zealous and experienced officer, M. de Vacaro. The passports of the British Admiralty arrived; and the astronomers were to embark at Denia, fifteen leagues to the south of Valentia. From Denia to Ivica the distance is only twenty-five leagues, and this great triangle would be easily made in the months of January and February.

On the 23d of October, M. Biot embarked for Ivica, and returned on the 10th of November. In consequence of this voyage, it was determined that the port of Mongon, near Denia, should be chosen as a station, instead of Cullera, and the mountain of Camrey, in the island of Ivica. All the triangles will be finished in two months; but the latitudes will not be observed until the end of the year at Formenteva, a small island in the neighbourhood of Ivica, where a base will be measured. M. Chaix has taken charge of the post of Mongon; M. de Vacaro superintends another station.

M. de Vaudeuil, at Madrid, M. Biot, at Barcelona, M. la Nusse, at Valentia, and M. Morand, at Denia, took much interest in forwarding the preparations, and furnished every requisite assistance. Infinite pains and labour were taken in preparing the stations; two hundred men were employed in cutting a path in the rock of Mongon, and sixty men and an equal number of mules at Ivica. The tents were blown down by a dreadful wind from the north; but at last, on the 7th of December, all the reflectors and signals were placed. M. Arago is indefatigable.

Thus the sciences have suffered nothing by the war. The Royal Society of London requested, through the medium of the French Institute, the liberty of a British astronomer, who was a prisoner in France, which was instantly granted; and this is the second time that the sciences have been thus privileged. On the 11th of March, 1806, the council of state decided on giving Captain Flinders his liberty, and on restoring his galley, the Cumberland.

The sixth volume of the Memoirs of the Institute for the Class of Sciences contains an eulogy upon M. Méchain, and a new formula to reduce distances, by several observations, by Messrs. Méchain, Messier, Burckhardt, and Lalande, my nephew. I myself have there given the results of the transit of Mercury in 1802, and the consequences resulting from it, in order to correct my tables. M. Coulomb has also communicated to the public, through the same medium, "Methods for obtaining the greatest Degree of Magnetism;" and M. Buache, a Memoir upon the discovery of America, wherein

wherein he shews that Columbus had consulted Toscanelli, and that the Antilles, which he conjectured to be America, were the Azores, which he recognized in a chart of 1567; and he thence concludes, that it must have been Christopher Columbus who discovered America. I have shewn, however, in my Abridgement of Navigation, that there were several preceding events which led him to it.

The Class of Sciences has also published the first volume of *Savans Etrangers*, which was long expected; it contains some observations by M. Bouvard, several memoirs by M. Burckhard upon various *comets*, and on *micrometers*, a memoir by M. Dangos, on terrestrial refractions, and meteorological observations made at Cayenne, during ten years, by M. Mentelle, whose loss we have to regret. He was brother to our celebrated geographer, and I had procured him the means of going to exercise his zeal in a country very little known, where observations of the greatest importance might be made: and it is to him we are indebted for the knowledge we have obtained of the marshes of Cayenne.

The Class of Sciences resolved to publish their Memoirs half yearly; but they found it impossible to finish the volume for the first half year of 1806 before the 8th of December. It comprehends memoirs by M. Legendre on triangles in the spheroids, by M. Burckhardt upon the comets of 1762, 1770, and 1784, as well as upon the planet Harding, and some experiments by Messrs. Biot and Arago, on the refractive power of the different gases, which must prove extremely interesting to those engaged in the study of astronomical refraction. A considerable prize is offered by the Class of Sciences for an account of the perturbations of the planet Olbers.

M. Delambre has observed the equinoxes and the solstices, and has found no cause for altering his new tables.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XVII.

IN my last I omitted to state, that the revenues of the General Post Office of the United States, from July 1805, to July 1806, amounted to 505,396 dollars, and the expences of that department to 256,127 dollars; that the number of Post-Offices at the latter period was 1848; that from January, 1801, to January 1807, twenty-four millions of the national debt had been discharged: that in the present and following years, nine more millions will be paid; so that on the 1st day of January, 1809, the balance due to the creditors of the United States will be 57,491,838 dollars. By contract, however, with those creditors after that period, no more of the debt can be annually paid than 4,500,000 dollars, which will extinguish the whole in the year 1884, except the 3 per cent stock, amounting to about 19 millions, bearing an interest of 575,635 dollars. This debt by the original contract, can only be paid the creditors at par, but the present very able Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gallatin, has produced a plan, which most of the holders in this stock, it is expected, will agree to; by which it will be nearly, if not altogether liquidated by the year 1818. In the mean time our population not only will increase, but the consumption of taxable articles;—add to which the money saved heretofore payable as interest, and you will readily see the great extent of national improvement the United States are capable of promoting without taxation. How much then are we interested in avoiding unnecessary wars, the principles and politics of Europe? Should, however, we be forced into a war, with such a government, and such high privileges, we should be less than men, where we not to defend to the last life our invaluable immunities. But let us hope we shall not be driven to such extremities, and that the report now preparing by Mr. Gallatin to be laid before the next Congress, which I understand embraces a water-communication between the lakes and the principal rivers falling into the Atlantic, will be acted upon.

When we left our friends at Painsville, the river was very full of water; we crossed in a canoe, but our horses were not got over without difficulty, nor without much hazard to my friends. From Painsville to the Chagrine, it is twelve miles, the road very good, as is the land, except about a mile square in Mentor, which seemed the worst I had seen in the Reserve. The Chagrine differs from the other rivers, which empty themselves into the Lake in this neighbourhood, being very clear; whilst the rest are all muddy. We crossed it about twelve miles from its mouth without difficulty, and posted ourselves for the night at Mr. Abbott's. His farm, consisting of two hundred acres, lies on the banks

banks of the Chagrine, which is navigable about two hundred yards below, for vessels of one hundred tons. Abbott was at that time building a sloop of eighty tons; he has also a grist-mill, which he offered for 1000 dollars, and his land of which fifty acres were cleared, at 10 dollars per acre round. His orchard was not so good as many others, and his smoak-house was made out of a sycamore or button-nut-tree, hollowed by fire. On the borders of the Lake, we met with innumerable flocks of wild pigeons, flying with vast rapidity, and so low that, when on horseback, I have frequently stooped my head to avoid being struck in their rapid course; and have repeatedly seen them killed by persons on foot throwing sticks into the flocks. This method seldom failed of bringing down two or three at a time. In general, birds are much more numerous than to the East of the Alleghany; I could not however hear of the mocking-bird, nor was the feathered tribe so musical as in England; but the plumage of many was highly beautiful, particularly the flame-coloured hanging-bird, whose nest, suspended by a thread, bids defiance to the destructive efforts of the numerous varieties of squirrels. I may also remark, that among the finest productions I saw no locusts, although in the pamphlet published a few days back by my ingenious friend, Dr. Tongue, descriptive of the Southern Shores of Lake Erie, its situation, climate, soil, productions, trade, commerce, manufactures and exports, he mentions the honey-locust as a native. Deer, bears, wild turkeys, and other game abound, as well as millions of squirrels, and some few wolves. These animals, however, fly the habitations of man; and as a country becomes settled, so it becomes free from them.

From Chagrine, to the future city of Cleveland, situate at the mouth of the Cayahoga, it is twenty miles. The road is good and never more than about four miles from the Lake. With the exception of some rich bottoms, the first four miles the land was below the general estimate; the next eight miles was through a most beautiful country, adorned with several handsome elevations, well adapted for the future residence of wealth and taste, commanding fine views of the Lake and of the land. The country for the rest of the journey was undulating and pleasant, and the soil rich. The site on which the City of Washington has been built, has been admired by all who have seen it; yet its beauty is, I think, exceeded by that of Cleveland. As this City was fixed upon as the place of negociation with the different tribes of Indians, it became our head-quarters for about a month, and afforded observations which will be hereafter detailed. Almost immediately on our arrival, we were honoured with a visit from two Squaws and a boy, children of a Seneka Chief, called Steenowitch, or Standing Stone, who were dressed for the occasion. The eldest girl was about twenty years of age: her hair, shining with bears grease, hung on each side the eye-brows, and was tied with a large bow behind; she was encircled by a handsome piece of blue cloth, confined about the breast with a silver clasp; her legs were covered with green flannel, and she had on her feet Indian moccasins; silver ornaments were suspended from her ears, and her necklace resembled a bracelet of silver. The younger woman, about eighteen, was dressed after the same fashion, but her legs were covered with fine scarlet cloth. The boy was about eight years old, much like his sisters in his person. Suspended from his neck were three silver gorgets, on one of which were the arms of England, and had probably belonged to an officer; his green coat was decorated with brass buttons, having on them the arms of the United States, and was edged with a coarse silver lace; he wore black cloth on his legs, and carried in his hand his bow and arrow, of which we afterwards had proof of his being a master; his forehead and cheeks were covered with vermilion, whilst his fine black eyes and open countenance proclaimed a boy of no common stamp. From the apex to the forehead, his hair as well as that of his sisters was separated, and the line covered with vermilion; and under their woollen they all wore linen, made to fit the body tightly. The following morning we visited their father, who had pitched his tent in a meadow on the border of the great bend of the Cayahoga. Besides the persons who had visited us, this Chief had a wife and one other son living. Standing Stone was upwards of six feet high, and a remarkably large and portly man; his chest was the fullest and most masculine I ever saw; the firmness of his footstep, and the strength of his make, occasioned his appellation. His lady, in all the dignity of dirt and filth, attended on his wants and pleasures; it was her duty to cut the wood for his fire, to plant and to reap his corn, whilst he indulged in the ardours of the chase, or the luxuries of his pipe. Beside his hatchet, sugar-boiler, guns, bows and arrows, tomahawk,

mahawk, and pipe, he had but little, if we except his silver ornaments, of which all Indians are fond, as well as good judges of their intrinsic value.

Standing Stone formerly drank deep, and, in one of the mad moments consequent on inebriety, he had hurled his tomahawk at his wife, but missed his aim; the murderous weapon, however, sunk deep into the head of his first-born son, and snatched the young warrior from his country. From that moment Standing Stone carefully abstained from whisky, and became remarkable for orderly conduct, and for mild and quiet manners.

Alexandria, Your's, &c.
June 1, 1807. R. DINMORE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACTS *of the* GREAT SANHEDRIM *at* PARIS.

Sitting of the 20th of February, 1807,

A Member requested that the subjects of their decisions before they were deliberated on, should be printed and distributed; but the motion was not seconded.

New deputies from a synagogue at Amsterdam, were introduced; these were a doctor of laws, a mathematician, and a doctor in physic. The first delivered an oration in French, the second in German, and the third in Hebrew. They pathetically expressed their grateful attachment to the Sovereign, and their devotion to their ancient religion. The assembly was sensibly affected by the presence of three new members, eminently distinguished by their erudition, and whose fame had preceded their appearance. The fourth doctrinal point was,

Fraternity.

The Israelite has been too often suspected of a want of fraternal affection, by the nations among whom he is resident; and the popular prejudice infers, that the Jew in France and in Italy does not consider his christian fellow-citizen but in the character of a stranger. The Great Sanhedrim therefore declare, that all Israelites are obliged by the law of Moses, to consider as their brethren all men who acknowledge as God the Creator of the Universe, and who grant them hospitable enjoyments and civil rights; that the sacred writings ordain we should love our own likeness, and do nothing to another but what we would another should do to us; this doctrine is universal with the greatest doctors of Israel; the Mosaic Code commands every Israelite to practise all the charities of life by receiving strangers in their towns; it consequently follows, that so much the more must we cherish the same sentiments towards those whose laws protect us, whose armies defend us, and who permit us to adore the Eternal according to our rites. The Great Sanhedrim therefore ordains, that every Israelite shall blend with his fellow-subjects, as a brother and a citizen, since they with him acknowledge as God the Creator of the Universe.

On this point, Mr. Futtado, the President, addressed the Doctors of the Law and the Notables.

"You perceive the advantage of reducing into maxims and doctrinal ordinances easy to comprehend, the consequences which flow from the principles of our holy law, and harmonizing them with the Civil Code of France and Italy.

"We acknowledge that the laws given to the children of Israel, by the mouth of Moses, emanated from God, and this venerable Code contained all the necessary Institutes for a nation, either for religious, or civil society; but Moses even passed beyond this boundary, for he has established regulations which apply to the rights of people, that is, the Law of Nations, as they stand connected one with another.

"When the people of Israel enjoyed an equality of rank among nations, our ancestors religiously followed the ordinances of our Divine Legislator, religious, civil, and political; but Israel became broken by disunion, her throne and her altars were overthrown, and this great revolution closed in an universal dispersion. From that moment the Israelite became the subject of the civil and political laws of the nations, into whose bosom he has flown for refuge; his own civil and political laws ceased to be! The fragments of Israel then soon acknowledged that it becomes a religious obligation for them to consider in civil and political matters the laws of the country in which they reside, as the supreme laws.

"It was not so with the religious laws, faithfully transmitted from generation to generation, entire amidst the wreck of ages; pure among the unhallowed persecutions of men; unchangeable amid the revolutions of Empires! Calumny has often branded us with obstinacy; but this more than human constancy at this day receives the eulogium it merits.

"Thus freed from the obligation of following any other civil Code, than that of

of the nation who afforded us an asylum, we mourned that there were Sovereigns who refused us the right of inscribing our names on the list of our fellow-citizens; at the same time we could not exist under our ancient laws; and the Israelite, through many races, having contracted the manners and the characters of the nations, among whom he had been cradled, we were necessarily permitted to live under the laws of all nations.

"In declaring therefore our fraternal sentiments for persons professing another religion, but who obey the same sovereign, we are only complying with the injunctions of God, and the dictate of our moral sense. We are not so much establishing a doctrine, as stating a fact. Our sacred writings abound with authorities to sanction this natural affection for the virtuous men of every country."

When at the fifth sitting, 25th of February, the Sanhedrim voted this decision, respecting *fraternity*, it was distinguished by a remarkable circumstance. The chief having delivered a discourse in Hebrew, afterwards read in French, and having declared that this fourth decree had been adopted unanimously, the assembly, inspired by an instantaneous sympathy, divesting itself of the religious gravity of its character, echoed aloud their unanimous plaudits when they heard proclaimed as doctrinal, that *conscience*, which is innate in all our hearts, and which perpetually is reminding men of all religions to cherish the tender sentiments of mutual benevolence. We are here forcibly reminded of the well-known anecdote of the celebrated verse of Terence, which, at the Theatre, occasioned a similar sensation in the breasts of all present.

In the sitting of the 19th of February, they read the fifth, sixth, and seventh decisions.

The fifth decision was on the *moral duties* which the law of Moses prescribed to the Hebrew, to be observed between him and the individuals of the nation among whom he resided. The Great Sanhedrim declare, that the Decalogue of the Sacred Writings, which contain the precise commandments of God, do not make any distinction between man and man, who acknowledge one God, creator of the Universe. That this doctrine has been taught by the Doctors of the Law, who never cease to inculcate the love of the Creator and his Creature; that Moses commands it in the name of God—See Leviticus, chap. xix. v. 33, 34.—And they quote one of their Rabbins, who says, "Our doctors declare that the man who is compassionate towards his fellow, is in our eyes as dear to us, as if he had descended from the race of Abraham." That every Israelite is obliged to love as his brethren those who observe the *noachides* (these mean the precepts given to Noah,) to visit their infirm, assist their poor, &c. whatever may be their religion.

The sixth decision relates to *civil and political duties*. It is declared that it is a religious duty for the Israelite to love the kingdom in which he is born, or resides, as his country; and its Sovereign, as his own. Thus Daniel said to Darius, that he had been saved from the rage of the lions only because he had been equally faithful to his God and his King. Chap. vi. 23. That Jeremiah exhorts all the Hebrews to consider Babylon as their own country. Ch. iv. See also in the same book, ch. xl. 9, the oath which Guedaliah offers to the Israelites to remain faithful to the king of Babylon. "Fear God and thy King," says Solomon, Prov. ch. xxiv. 21. That all obliges the Jew never to insulate his interest from the public interest, nor to separate the prosperity of his affairs from the public welfare; to afflict himself with its calamities, and to rejoice in its triumphs. In a word, the Great Sanhedrim declare, that the Israelite is to serve and to defend his country, and to obey its civil laws. There is one remarkable decision concluding this article. The Great Sanhedrim declares, that *every Israelite called to military service is dispensed* by the law, during the time of that service, from observing *all religious ordinances and ceremonies*, which are incompatible with military service.

The seventh decision turns on *useful professions*.

The Great Sanhedrim are desirous of enlightening the Israelites, on the necessity and the advantages resulting from agricultural pursuits, to become landholders, to practise arts and trades, and to cultivate the sciences which will enable them to embrace liberal professions, and reflecting that hitherto the Israelites have been compelled from various impediments to renounce mechanics and manufactures, and above all, the cultivation of land which had been from the earliest times their favourite occupation; this fatal abandonment can only be attributed

ted to the vicissitudes of their unhappy state; to the uncertainty of their personal security, either with regard to their property, or to the numerous obstacles which the laws or customs of other nations have opposed to the free developement of their industry and their activity.

That this apathy and abandonment have in no wise resulted from the principles of their religion, nor the interpretations of their doctors, but in truth, are only an unfortunate effect of habits, which the privation of a free exercise of their industrious faculties has made them contract.

That the Mosaic legislation manifests that all manual labours were honourable among the children of Israel, and that there is no mechanical art which is interdicted to them, but on the contrary, the Holy Writings excite them to acts of industry. Psalm 128. "When thou eatest the labour of thine hands, thou shalt be blessed, and it shall be well with thee."—Proverbs, chap. 28, ver. 19, "He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread, but he that followeth the idle shall be filled with poverty."—Chap. 24, ver. 27. "Prepare thy work without, and make ready thy things in the field, and after build thine house." Their Rabbins in the Misna, are also quoted as authorities, which inculcate that there is a religious merit in pursuing industrious trades; and in the Talmud it is declared, that the Father who does not educate his son to some profession, is rearing a thief.

In consequence of all this, the Great Sanhedrim, in virtue of the powers invested in them, ordain, that all Israelities, and particularly those of France and Italy, who now enjoy civil and political rights, shall seek for means and adopt them to inspire their youth with the love of labour, and an ambition to excel in useful trades, and liberal arts, as these laudable pursuits are conformable to our holy religion, and serviceable to the country, which in men unoccupied and without some calling can only see dangerous citizens. The Great Sanhedrim, further invites the Israelites of France and Italy to purchase lands, as a means to attach themselves more strongly to their country, and to renounce those baser occupations which degrade men in the eyes of their fellow-citizens, and finally to acquire their esteem and kindness by industrious habits.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAPPENING to take up your Miscellany in a coffee-house the other day, I observed a query in your last Number, respecting the appropriation of two thousand pounds bequeathed by Dr. Franklin to the Cities of Boston and Philadelphia. Being just arrived from America, I am happy in having the pleasure of gratifying your querist on this subject.

We have only to regret that the venerable Doctor's fortune was not equal to his plans of charity, as it has appeared that the sums disposed of in this truly patriotic manner, though small, have been the means of advancing in society many persons, who have proved to be its most useful members. This fund has been greatly increased of late, as well by legacies from others, as by the regular interest of the monies so employed; great care being taken by the directors of these charitable funds to invest them in honest hands.

The learned Doctor knowing by experience the useful effects of a small sum in proper hands, in writing his will, found this method of thanking that world, which had been so kind to him, and takes advantage of the opportunity to promote the welfare of society, by recommending early marriages. Your's, &c.

London, July 22, 1807. W. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to express the pleasure I felt in the perusal of an article inserted in your valuable Miscellany for April last, from Mr. Wright of Wisbeach, announcing an institution for philosophical research established there, as it promises ultimate success, though its dawn may be obscured by a train of circumstances disadvantageous; at the same time indulge me in announcing to the lovers of experimental philosophy, that a Society has very recently been established at Leeds in Yorkshire, under the name of "The Leeds Philosophical Society," whose object is scientific research. The number of members is confined to twenty-four the first year, after which they will be regulated according to existing circumstances. Each member subscribes one guinea annually, in order to defray the

expences

expences attendant on an institution of this nature, and in providing and keeping in repair such apparatus, as is found requisite for the elucidation of many questions requiring experimental proof. Should such subscription fall short of defraying the expence, each member is to contribute an equal additional sum: the same to be made known by the committee for the time being. A room is fitted up for the members, who meet every Wednesday evening. A spirit of emulation prevailing amongst them, those who possessed apparatus suited to the intent of the establishment, with marked pleasure lent it to the Society till provision shall be made for procuring the proper instruments by the funds of the encreasing Society. For the better conducting its affairs, a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, are appointed; a Committee is also formed which sits six months. Before the Society reduced itself to that systematic regularity which now characterizes its meetings, any member voluntarily lectured on such subjects as he was most familiar with, or thought proper to descant upon. But now the Committee for the time being appoints the Lecturer for the next evening, who is expected to lecture at the time appointed, or become liable to a fine. The Lecturer, when nominated, announces the subject of his intended lecture, which must be elucidated by actual experiments made during the lecture.

Your's, &c.

Leeds, JOHN NORTHERN.
August 4, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. IX.

LUCAN.

AFTER the great names of Homer and Virgil, the next in succession among the epic poets is Lucan. His Poem of the Pharsalia, the only work by which he is known, abounds equally in beauties and in faults. But it would be a waste of the reader's time, and of our own, to revive the question so often agitated, whether it be entitled to the name of an epic poem. Those who deny its claim to that distinction, assert that it is nothing more than a history in verse, a dry and uninteresting detail of military events, seldom relieved by the intervention of episodes, or by splendour of imagery. It may be admitted that there is very little of invention discovered in the conduct of the poem, and that its general plan is too historical to be accounted a regular epic. But the boundaries of the epopœa are not sufficiently ascertained, to authorize us to exclude a poem founded on great and heroic events, merely because it does not always coincide with the plan and formation of the Iliad and Æneid. It would be too scrupulous an adherence to rules to reject it entirely from that class of Poems. It possesses most of the properties and features of the epic. The subject is highly susceptible of grandeur and dignity; and the unity of object, the triumph of Cæsar over the Roman liberty, is uniformly preserved. The severity of critics has so far blinded their justice, as to make them forget that the Pharsalia is an unfinished poem, and that the defective state in which we now behold it, must be lamented as the misfortune, rather than censured as the fault, of its luckless author, who died in his 27th year.

M. Annæus Lucanus, the son of M. Annæus Mela, and of Acilia, the daughter of Acilius Lucanus, a celebrated orator, was born at Corduba in Spain, in the consulship of C. Cæsar Germanicus, and L. Casianus. But when only eight months old, he was removed to Rome, and there received his education, probably under the inspection of his uncle Seneca. His progress was so rapid, that his extraordinary talents soon introduced him to the notice of Nero, who appointed him quæstor, before he was qualified by age to accept that great office. He married Polla Argentaria, the daughter of a Roman senator, who was gifted with such uncommon endowments, that she is said to have revised and corrected the three first books of the Pharsalia. Her beauty and accomplishments are celebrated by Statius.

Lucan lost the favour of Nero, by too vain and eager a display of his mental superiority, by which that cruel and arrogant Prince was mortified and offended. He was imprudent enough to dispute with his master, the prize of poetry, and acquired the dangerous honour of obtaining it. At the celebration of the *Quinquennalia*, it was proclaimed, that Nero intended to recite the Story of Niobe, in a poem of his own composition. The style of the imperial poet may be estimated by the following bombastic specimen, exhibited in Persius.

Terra

Torva Mimalloneis implêrunt cornua bombis
Et raptum vitulo caput ablatura superbo
Bassaris, et lyncem Mænas flexura corymbis
Evion ingeminat; reparabilis adsonat echo.

But Nero, however contemptible as a poet, was the master of the world, and his rank, if not his genius, could extort the applause of thousands. It was accordingly most liberally awarded him, and he awaited, with affected modesty, the certain disposition of the prize in his favour. But Lucan, who was present, refused his sanction, and entering the lists with his sovereign, recited a Poem on the fable of Orpheus, which immediately obtained the approbation, and bore away the prize of the judges. The bold impartiality which conferred it on Lucan, may prove, either that Nero had not yet begun to indulge that extreme of tyranny which he afterwards displayed, or that in those days of despotism and terror the voice of the magistrates was yet respected and obeyed. But the interest of Lucan with the Emperor was ruined, and he the next day received an order which forbade him to plead at the bar, or to recite verses in public It may be supposed that a young poet, who was conscious of his superior genius, resented this barbarous and unmanly treatment, and that he omitted no opportunity of exposing the person and poetry of the Emperor to ridicule and contempt. In this imprudent conduct he is supposed to been encouraged by Persius.

But we are not informed by what motives he was induced to join the conspiracy of Piso, against the authority and government of Nero. His name was in the fatal list of the conspirators, but it does not appear that he took any active or conspicuous share in that unfortunate attempt. Tacitus (lib. 18.) merely says, that Nero endeavoured to repress his rising reputation, and had forbidden him to make any future ostentatious display of his merit. The rage of Nero, doubly irritated as an injured sovereign and a mortified poet, was perhaps glad to involve in the general proscription a man whom he personally hated. The conduct of Lucan, subsequent to the discovery of the plot, did not correspond with the boldness with which he entered it. He strenuously denied any participation in the guilt of treason. For the honour of an admired poet, it cannot but be wished, that the relation of Tacitus were destitute of foundation. When desired to name the person at whose suggestion he had conspired against the Emperor, while his accomplices named those by whose advice they had acted, he affixed the guilt on his own mother, Acilia. This circumstance has been by many attributed to the calumny of Nero himself, who was willing to asperse the memory of a man, whose fame he could neither rival nor endure. In the many fragments of the Life of Lucan, which still exist, this anecdote is not to be found. But Tacitus was not accustomed indiscriminately to adopt the reports of the vulgar; his grave and indisputable authority outweighs every other consideration, and compels our unwilling belief. Lucan was sternly ordered by the tyrant to prepare for death, with only the melancholy privilege of selecting the mode. He chose to have the arteries of his arms and legs opened in a warm bath. He supped chearfully with his friends, and then taking leave of them, with the greatest tranquillity, and the highest contempt for death, he submitted to the operation. Before he expired, he repeated, with great energy and emphasis, the following lines, so expressive of his own fate:—

Sanguis erant lachrymæ, quæcunque foramina novit
Humor, ab his largus manat cruor; ora redundant,
Et patulæ nares, sudor rubet, omnia plenis
Membra fluunt venis; totum est pro vulnere corpus. Lib. 9.

He died at the age of 26, in the year of Christ, 63.

In his earlier youth he wrote several poems, some of which are mentioned by different writers; such as the Combat of Hector and Achilles, which he is said to have composed at twelve years of age; the Fable of Orpheus; a Poem on the dreadful fire of Rome, in which it is thought he severely glanced at Nero, who was the suspected cause of it, though the innocent converts to Christianity were the innocent victims of his barbarity. Some books of Saturnalia, an imperfect Tragedy of Medea, and a Poem on the burning of Troy. Some have added to these the panegyric of Calphurnius Piso, which is yet extant; but it is rejected by most commentators as the production of a much later age. These, with his Pharsalia, are enumerated by Statius as composed by Lucan, at an age when Virgil had not yet ventured on his Culex.

There are few subjects more dignified, more capable of elevating the mind than the one selected by Lucan. Founded on great

great and recent events, it possessed every thing that could interest and gratify his readers. The war of Troy was a feeble incident, compared with the civil wars of Rome, where the greatest Generals, and the two most conspicuous men of their time, disputed between themselves the empire of the world. The fields of Pharsalia decided the contest between Pompey and Cæsar; and the same exploit which bestowed on the latter the laurel of victory, gave the last fatal blow to the expiring freedom of Rome.

Lucan, guided either by an abhorrence of tyranny, or by some other motive not so laudable, has uniformly ascribed the subversion of that republic to the sole agency of Cæsar. But it might have been attributed, not so much to the jealousy of Pompey or the ambition of Cæsar, as to the pride of the Patricians and the overbearing tyranny of the Senate. It did not occur to Lucan, that the gradual dissolution of the Republic, the internal divisions of Rome from the time of the Gracchi to the sanguinary days of Marius and Sylla, were occasioned by the dangerous policy and the usurped dominion of that arbitrary body. The senators were every thing, the people nothing. The successful resistance of the citizens, indeed, compelled the adoption of tribunes, till at length the perpetual struggle for popular ascendancy or aristocratic sway involved both the senate and the people in one common ruin. Exhausted by the bloody proscriptions of Sylla, the Romans, to use the words of Plutarch (in Vit. Pomp.) aspired only to shelter themselves under a mild and peaceful servitude! It does not appear to have been at first the intention either of Pompey or of Cæsar, to avail themselves of this disposition. Pompey might have assumed the sovereignty on his return from Asia, after the defeat and death of Mithridates; but when he landed in Italy, he dismissed his army, and retired to Rome as a private citizen. His jealousy of Cæsar, the instigations of his followers, and the popularity of his name, subsequently involved him in a contest to which his genius was unequal, and he soon yielded to the ascendancy of his rival. The ambitious designs of Cæsar unfolded themselves in a still more gradual and cautious manner. He acquired in as great a degree the affection of the people and of the armies. His valour, his activity, and his many virtues, in proportion as they excited admiration and esteem, rendered him the more formidable and hateful to the senate. His victories drew from them only a sullen approbation, or an equivocal applause. Had his just and temperate demands been complied with, he might contentedly have remained a citizen of Rome. But he was provoked by their unjust preference of Pompey; willing to be placed on an equal footing with him, he refused to submit to his superiority; exasperated by the pride of his rival and the impotent malignity of the senate, he hesitated in the midst of his victories, he presented the olive-branch while the sword was suspended over his own head; till, satisfied that his death alone would appease the malignity of his enemies, he passed the Rubicon, and Rome was enslaved.

From these observations, which are not inappropriate to our subject, it may be inferred, that the subversion of the Roman Republic had its cause, more in the capricious and arbitrary conduct of the Senate than in the personal ambition of Cæsar; and it might be added, that, in assuming the reins of government in times of such effervescency, he acted the part of a man disposed to heal the wounds inflicted by the civil wars, rather than as a warrior actuated by a desire of rule. The senate destroyed the fair fabric of the Roman freedom and greatness: and if it be asked why the barbarous Sylla lived secure, abdicated in peace and died with impunity, while the mild and clement Cæsar was basely murdered by friends and foes; it was, because Sylla gratified the pride of the patricians in the humiliation of the people, while Cæsar, by becoming the father of the people, destroyed the authority of the senate. Had Lucan considered his subject in this light, he would have rendered greater justice to the character of Cæsar. But he was either animated by the pure spirit of republicanism, or he regarded Cæsar as the guilty founder of monarchy, as the man who had prepared the way to the abhorred tyranny of Nero. He was too near the events which he describes, to delineate them with impartiality. Confounding the effect with the cause, he has drawn Cæsar as violent, as unjust, and as cruel as any of his successors. Indeed when we consider his own critical situation, and the universal slavery

very which prevailed in his time, the boldness of his style, the freedom of his sentiments, are almost inconceivable. The man, who under the reign of Nero could utter and inscribe such lines as these,

Proxima quid soboles, aut quid meruere nepotes
In regnum nasci? Pavidi num gessimus arma?
Teximus an jugulos? Alieni pœna timoris
In nostra cervice sedet,

might expect to be soon sacrificed to the jealous rage of the tyrant.

Thus furnished with a subject so splendid, and so interesting, how happens it that Lucan is less read than any other of the classics? that, while Virgil is perused, and reperused with increasing delight, the most laborious Latinists are seldom able to read a canto of the Pharsalia without fatigue and distaste? Why, with all the merit that incontestably belongs to him, does he enjoy a less degree of popularity than some other authors in many respects inferior to him? It may probably be, that his imagination, always delighting in scenes of grandeur, often mistook bombast for sublimity, inflation for strength. He had not that flexibility of genius which can adopt every variation of style, which gives to every object its peculiar and appropriate colouring. He did not possess that soundness of judgment which describes without exaggeration, and glows without tumour; his defective taste, or rather his total want of it, perpetually betrays him into a length and superfluity of detail, seldom compensated by beauty of expression, or animated description. For instance, that sublime and simple saying of Cæsar to the trembling pilot, when overtaken by a storm in their passage from Epirus to Italy, "Quid times? Cæsarem vehis!" is destroyed by Lucan in the amplification of a cold and tedious narrative. Every line being cast exactly in the same mould, he is as wearisome to the mind as he is monotonous to the ear. Thus most of his undoubted beauties are lost in the perpetual recurrence of faults, and the impatient reader, who must search for excellence through so many defects, is disposed to throw down the book in disgust.—That Lucan, however, possesses merit peculiarly his own, that he is often original, and sometimes great, will be seen in a more detailed account of the Pharsalia, which will form the subject of our next.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on a new and improved* METHOD *of* BUILDING GROINED ARCHES: *in reference to a* MODEL *made for practical* DEMONSTRATION. *By* GEORGE TAPPEN, ARCHITECT.

IT has long been experienced, and universally acknowledged, that the present established method of erecting groined arches is a very weak and imperfect mode of construction, and consequently extremely dangerous, and improper to be introduced into warehouses or such other buildings as require a much greater degree of strength and solidity than is usual, in order to support with more safety the immense weights and burthens which are constantly placed therein.

But notwithstanding this general opinion, I have never heard that any professional man, or other qualified person, has hitherto given himself the least trouble or concern in attempting to apply a remedy to the evil, by devising some more secure and judicious manner of constructing them; although it is unanimously confessed that such an improvement would be attended with considerable commercial advantage.

Indeed, upon the slightest investigation of the subject, the objections raised against this kind of arches, appear to be too well founded to require the smallest comment; as it must be manifest to every observer, the moment he examines them, that a very material part of the substance of the bricks, forming the groined angle is paired and cut away; first with an intent of producing additional length to the curve of that angle, by which the joints of all the brickwork are preserved on an exact level line; and secondly, from the unavoidable necessity of uniting and bonding the same into the face of the arch with which it is immediately connected. But what renders it still more objectionable, is, that when the crowns of these arches are loaded with stores or merchandise, the greatest pressure or momentum of the superincumbent weight has, by repeated experiments, been found to operate chiefly in the direction of the groins which are indisputably allowed to be the weakest parts of the arch.

Again, were the curvilinear angles of the groins viewed in a sectional representation, they would discover, thus applied, the poorest and most feeble of all forms; namely, that of a wedge placed vertically

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on its blade, or of a pyramid inverted without even the appearance of any direct lateral support: as is more fully and practically demonstrated by the separate fragment (made to a large scale) appertaining to the model of the common groined arches.

Thus having, I presume, sufficiently proved that the old or usual method of building the common groined arches is diametrically opposite to every sound principle of mechanical art or science; and no less contrary to the simple axioms of common sense, because they are found to be most inadequate in point of strength where force is most required, and most introduced where they ought never to be admitted; which perhaps results from this plain reason, that no others have ever yet been recommended as better calculated to supply their place:

I will, therefore, now proceed to give a concise description of my new method of building them, referring my readers, at the same time, to the consideration of the model made for that purpose; which though consisting of a single arch only, will nevertheless impart a competent idea of a continuation of them, where circumstances may render a multiplicity necessary.

Instead of the square piers, so commonly used, I have adopted octangular* ones, being essentially requisite to the principles of the new method. Also, they occupy, of course, less space on the ground than the square piers of the same dimensions taken transversely; nor are they so liable to be injured at the angles†, by the rolling of casks or removal of goods, as those which are square. The octagonal piers, measured across each way from the foot of the ribs, are four feet eight inches, which is the size of the square ones used in the tobacco warehouses of the London Docks. But the octagonal piers are attended with this superior and apparent advantage: in each of them there will be a saving of room, amounting to five feet eight inches; which arises from the truncation of the four triangles produced by the generation of an octagon within a square. That is to say, each of the square piers in the tobacco warehouses of the London Docks, though only the same size from out to out, occupy five feet eight inches more of the area or superficial contents of the warehouse than the octagonal piers: which sum multiplied by the number of them throughout the whole building, would amount to a considerable loss of room in regard to stowage. And here it ought particularly to be observed, that, though the octangular piers contain less substance, by cutting off the four angles, than the others, they are nevertheless much stronger owing to the straight direction in which the cross-ribs of the contiguous arches reciprocally support and resist each other, independently of the intervening spandrils which are to be brought up as usual to the level of the under-side of the crown of the arches: whereas the angles in the common groined arches, and which, as before observed, are the parts where the greatest effort of resistance ought to be made, have nothing else to rest upon than the most flimsey of all bases, namely an extreme corner of a square pier.

The distance of these octangular piers from each other, I have supposed to be twenty-one feet; which also tallies with the space observed in the tobacco-warehouses at the London Docks, and which has been proved by experience to be an advantageous distance between the piers, for the accommodation of various stowage, in large warehouses. At the same time, I only allude to these works as of national notoriety, and very justly of public approval, by way of datum; since it is clear to every understanding, that the new method, as well as the old, may be practised with equal ease to any dimensions, and with any kind of arch.*

I have intended the diagonal ribs to consist of two bricks and a half on the face, and two bricks in thickness; which may also be made larger or smaller, agreeably to the span of the arch, the size of the piers, or the ratio of weight designed

* They are called octangular, because they resemble the true octagon more than any other figure.

† By filling up the four-inch recesses between the bases of the ribs to the height of the springing course, the piers would become perfectly octangular; and consequently all the angles, by being obtuse, would be less liable to harm than they are even by this method: but some small space on the plan would be lost.

* Should any one prefer the cross-ribs to be semicircular, or any other sort of arch, instead of the elliptic ones observed in the model, then the filling-in arches will follow the nature of the curve, whatever it may be; but this difference in the choice of the arch produces no alteration whatever in the real principles of the new method.

to

to be put upon them*. Now it is evident, by inspecting the model, that these ribs (springing not from a small corner, or edge, of a pier, but from the very heart and substance of it; made still more firm and immoveable by the counteracting agency of the opposite ribs, added to the weight of the solid spandrils above) must possess extraordinary strength and durability. They abut against a stout square key-stone placed in the central intersection: and by having to bear the largest portion of the weight (according to our previous lemma, they are to be worked throughout with solid unmutilated bricks, except such cuttings as may be necessary for bond alone; also, by receiving additional aid and support from the four filling-in arches, one brick and half in thickness, and the whole being well bonded, and thoroughly drenched and cemented together with strong flowing mortar, would, I have no doubt, be capable of sustaining upwards of twice the weight that the present common groined arches of equal thickness could support.

As the sum of the diagonal of the square is greater than the sum of one of the sides, so it is equally obvious that the girth of the elliptic cross-ribs must be greater than the girth of the semicircular arch; on which account, I found that it was not possible to keep the joints of the brickwork of the filling-in arches upon the same level as the joints of the brickwork composing the ribs, without cutting away and diminishing the real body and substance of the bricks, and thereby falling into one error by shunning another. But, as it frequently happens, that which at first appeared to be attended with considerably difficulty, ended in a novel expedient of connecting the ribs and the filling-in arches together, in a much better and more substantial manner than could possibly have been the case by any contrivance of making them coincide at the angles. That is, I was induced to set back the filling-in arches four inches from the face of the ribs, which renders the cutting of grains totally unnecessary, and thereby occasions a considerable saving of expence, in point of labour to every arch, which, throughout an extensive warehouse, would amount to a large sum of money.

But what is still more desirable, and paramount to pecuniary considerations, is, that this method affords to the filling-in arches a most excellent and solid shoulder or abutment against the whole body of the ribs, as well as a better opportunity of bonding and tying the ribs and filling-in arches together in the interior part of the work, and occasionally on the face, as will more convincingly appear by consulting the separate fragment (on a larger scale) appertaining to the model first alluded to. By the inspection of which, every workman will perhaps be instantly satisfied that all the bond and connection that can be either useful or necessary to the work, may be obtained with the greatest ease, notwithstanding the joints of the brickwork of the filling-in arches and those of the ribs are not, generally speaking, upon the same level; though many of the courses, in the progress of the work, will accidentally come so. Now, had the filling-in arches been brought forward, so as to meet the angles of the ribs, there would inevitably have appeared, a continued joint, or line of separation, in the very worst place in which it could have happened, viz. the angles of the ribs; because, as before observed, the courses of the brickwork cannot be preserved altogether upon the same level. Therefore by setting back the filling-in arches, this practical deformity is not only avoided, but the arches themselves, instead of thrusting against the weakest part imaginable, that of an extreme angle, will, by this contrary disposition, exert all their impulse where there is the greatest power and substance to resist it.

Further, it may not be improper to observe that Dr. Hutton, in his Treatise on the Principle of Bridges, recommends the stones of the wall (or spandril) over the extrados of the voussoirs of an arch to be bonded into the stones of the pier, and with one another; because the pier will then carry part of their weight, and thereby oppose a greater power of resistance to the thrust of the arch. For the same reason, it would be equally adviseable, alluding to the new method of building groined arches, to carry up, at the same time, the diagonal ribs, filling-in arches, and intervening spandrils, to the level shewn by the model, well bonding the whole together; and thence the arch is continued round till it meets the same substantial abutment on the other side; and thus, by the means of assuming a new chord, the central part of the fourteen-inch arch will bear nearly an equal proportion, even singly considered, with the thickness assigned by the ablest engineers to the arches of powder-magazines, and

* The filling-in arches may also be made thicker than specified by the model, wherever it may be thought necessary.

where the greatest strength is evidently necessary.

Lastly, the writer feels confident that, if the prejudice of old customs be not permitted to overcome truth and useful improvement, the several superior properties of his new method of erecting groined arches will be the means of bringing it into general practice, to the utter seclusion of the old system; since it has been proved that the octagonal piers occupy less space on the plan, which is an important object where warehouse-room is scarce and valuable: also the arches, by the introduction of the diagonal ribs, are much stronger; and there will likewise be a considerable saving of expence in point of labour, to every arch. So that, under these united impressions, he feels extreme satisfaction in presenting these explanatory remarks, with the practical model, to the consideration of the public in general, and of the architect and builder in particular.

N. B. The line or separation, appearing in the crown of the arch, as shewn by the model, is occasioned by its being made in four parts for the convenience of taking it to pieces if necessary; but which line or separation, will not, of course, take place in the real arch.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXIV.

What is the NATURE *of the* INTERIOR PARTS *of the* EARTH? *or of the great* MASS *of* MATTER *interjacent between its* SURFACE *of* CIRCUMFERENCE *and* CENTRE?

THE grand problem concerning the origin of things and system of the world, has interested the attention, and occupied the powers of philosophers in all ages; and various systems have been framed, so obscure in themselves and contradictory to each other, as to afford the cautious inquirer very little satisfaction; and, indeed, scarcely to do more than teach him a humiliating lesson on the weakness of human understanding. Of this problem we may say, in the language of Job, speaking of the nature of the Almighty, "It is as high as heaven, what canst thou do? deeper than hell, what canst thou know?*" On the more limited subject of geology, or an inquiry into the original formation of this terraqueous globe, and the causes which have produced its present structure and furniture, both external and internal, opinions are not less various and inconsistent. And of this question we may say, that if it is not "deeper, it is at least as deep as Hell;" for Hell, or Hades, has always been considered as situated in, or rather the same with, the "deep places," the innermost parts of the earth. These infernal regions have been allotted by the imaginations of men for the mansions of departed souls, whether in a state of enjoyment or suffering. The souls of men, if they were not raised to the rank of gods, or to the stars, were supposed, as well as their bodies, to descend into the earth, and to pass either into Elysium or Tartarus. A conceit of this kind we find common to the lively fancies of the Greeks and Romans, and the clouded conceptions of Fins and Laplanders. They who believe in a material and local Hell, a place of elementary, penal, and inextinguishable fire, generally suppose it to lie at the centre or in the innermost parts of the earth. Mr. Whiston, indeed, does not think any such Hell as could be formed by fire, fed with sulphur in the bowels of the earth, hot enough for the damned. He is of opinion, that the comets are so many hells appointed in their orbits alternately to carry the damned into the confines of the sun, there to be scorched by its violent heat, and then to return with them beyond the orb of Saturn, there to starve them in those cold and dismal regions. However, the generality of Christians are contented with an elementary, fierce, and everlasting fire in the central parts of the earth. In short, were we to be guided by either mythology or comments on the Scripture, we should be at no loss to give an account of the nature or materials that compose the internal parts of the earth. The infernal regions, according to the most common notions, bear a great analogy to those on its surface; only part of the former are much better and pleasanter than any we are acquainted with, and others much worse, dismal, and intolerable.

It may be thought somewhat curious, that the system of central fire, adopted as the scene of future torments both by Christians and Mahomedans, perfectly coincides with the most rational and satisfactory theory of the earth; but before we touch on this, it may be proper briefly to notice some other systems.

A conjecture has been thrown out that the habitable earth, for ought that we know, may be hollow, or a kind of vault. This, however, being merely imaginary, and unsupported even by any thing analogical in what we know of nature

* Job xi. 8.

ture, is unworthy of the smallest attention. Nor is much more due to those systems which suppose, at some particular period of time, the existence of a fluid and chaotic mass, in which various particles of matter would, in the general jumble, be mutually attracted by chemical affinities, and the heavier and grosser parts sinking towards the centre, form there a solid ball: for neither is it allowed, in philosophical investigation, to have recourse to arbitrary suppositions, nor are the different materials that enter into the composition of this terraqueous globe, as far as we have been able to penetrate, either by means of natural or artificial excavations, arranged according to their specific gravity.

Of the celebrated system of Buffon it may with truth be affirmed, that it is an ingenious combination of ideas and facts, though in some respects it is almost as miraculous and arbitrary as that of a fluid and chaotic mass. It supposes the earth to be a combined vitreous mass, consisting of a comet, and a proportion of the exterior part of the sun, which after it was sufficiently cooled in the lapse of time, perhaps hundreds of thousands of years, has gradually assumed its present form. From the phenomena of volcanoes, or frequent explosions of subterraneous fire, witnessed every day in different climates and regions of the earth, and from universal traces of the operation of fire, he concludes that the whole earth was once in a state of fusion. It still contains a central heat, though this constantly evaporates, and is gradually dissipated. There is in nature a scale of the degrees of heat, whose upper extremity is the point where all fluids heated by the action of fire, and in a state of constant ebullition, would be volatilized: where the most fixed earthy particles, divided and attenuated by those of fire, would in like manner fly off in vapour; and by which, were it prolonged, the globe itself, though formed and consolidated by the power of gravity, would be destroyed by the expansive force of this element. The other point, at the bottom of the scale, is that where this force no longer animating nature, all living beings would perish, and every fluid substance be congealed; where the air itself, being deprived of its spring, would fall down upon the torpid earth, therewith to form but one dead and solid mass. Agreeably to this doctrine, Mr. de Buffon is convinced that several of the planets cannot now be inhabited: some by reason of an excess of heat; others by reason of an excess of cold. Jupiter, for example, still highly impregnated with fire, looks forward, according to Buffon, to the epoch of living beings, which he will not see for many thousand of years. The Frozen Moon has not a single inhabitant. The globe that we inhabit, heated up in some former period to the point of ignition, is gradually cooled down, though very slowly, by reason of its prodigious mass. The aged earth loses its internal heat in the course of time, as we, when we become old, lose that which gives us animation.

Prior to Buffon, Mairan was led, by certain observations on the earth, to maintain that it possessed, in itself, a heat not derived from the sun. He termed it central, because, as it propagated its genial influences to every part of the earth's surface, it seemed to act as proceeding from a central point: though he did not pretend, by this specification, to determine, like Buffon, either the place or the cause which produced those effects. Leibnitz did not hesitate to affirm that the earth owed its form, and the consistency of its matter, to the element of fire. Des Cartes, in his day, imagined that the earth, and other planets, were nothing but so many little incrustated suns.

Thus I have given an outline of the systems which divide geologists. These systems rest on the respective bases of *water* and of *fire*: and therefore, they who respectively maintain them are called *Neptunists* or *Vulcanists*.

According to the Neptunists, the central part of this globe consists of the stone known by the name of granite. This substance they consider as the *nucleus* of the globe. And it is upon this substance they think that all matters on the surface, and near the surface, rest. It consists in general of an assemblage of siliceous stones, such as quartz, schorl, and feldspat, which owe their arrangement to water. In the reign of a fluid and chaotic mass, the water, as the least heavy principle, must have purified itself, and arisen, through the other materials, by *filtration*; while the earthy principles must have been precipitated, and formed a mud, in which all the elements of stone were confounded. That there is a central body in the globe, which supports those parts that come to be more immediately exposed to our view, is agreed on both by the Neptunists and Vulcanists. The greater part of the Vulcanists likewise

wise agree with the Neptunists in thinking that this central body must be solid. But whereas the Neptunists consider the great *nucleus* of the globe as altogether *inert*, or *dead;* all the Vulcanists agree that it contains a principle of activity or motion. The adherents of Buffon think that there is still a motion and agitation in the central parts of the earth, though less violent than during the first periods of its ebullition, when it was formed by a comet sweeping off and receiving in its train a portion of the exterior part of the sun; though, to resume the metaphor, the blood that formerly boiled in the veins of the earth has become, and must gradually become, more and more sluggish.

Against both of these hypotheses of the origin, formation, and structure of the earth, either from a chaotic and fluid mass, or from the collision of a comet with the sun, there lies this insurmountable objection in the eye of sound philosophy, that they are, however plausible and ingenious, purely hypothetical and arbitrary. Neither chaos and confusion, nor an assumed event in the history and physiology of the heavens, is to be introduced into the order of nature, because certain things appear to our partial views as being in some disorder and confusion. Nor are we to have recourse to to a fiction of causes, when those which occur in our experience seem insufficient. In reasoning concerning any phenomenon, we ought to proceed from what we know, keeping still in view the unity, simplicity, and constancy, of nature in all her operations. *Similar causes*, as is observed by the great Newton, *are to be assigned to similar phenomena, nor are any causes to be admitted but such as are true and sufficient to account for the phenomenon inquired into.* The meaning of this rule many philosophers have entirely mistaken, imagining that by *true* or *real* Sir Isaac only means such causes as really exist in nature, whether they have any actual concern in the production of any effect or no, and are not mere creatures of the imagination. Sir Isaac Newton's meaning is, that no cause of any event shall be admitted, or even considered, which we *do not know* to be actually concurring or exciting some influence in that very event. A commixture of the fiery train of a comet with a portion of the sun is perhaps possible; and a ball of fire, after gradual refrigerations, may be sufficient to account for the most striking phenomena in the form, structure, and interior furniture of this globe. And this is a cause which exists in nature. But Newton would undoubtedly have rejected the system of Buffon for the same reason that he rejected the conducting spirits of Aristotle, and the vortices of Des Cartes; not because such a cause does not exist in nature, nor yet because it is inadequate for the wished-for explanation; but because we do not know that a comet was any how concerned in the phenomenon under consideration. As the assumption of a chaotic and fluid mass, and that also of a comet striking obliquely and carrying away in its train a limb, as it were, or spur of the sun, are both of them inadmissible in philosophical investigation, and ascribe an origin to the earth, violent, accidental, and wholly out of the ordinary course of nature, so they do not give it any permanent existence. On the system of the Neptunists, the washing away of the matter of this earth into the sea, would reduce it to a level: it would be overwhelmed in water, and a period would be put to the existence of that vast inequality in its surface which is necessary to the production and support of plants and animals. On that of the followers of Buffon, the vital heat which they suppose to revive and animate vegetation, the support of animal life, must sooner or later be wholly lost, and become what they suppose the moon to be, one silent and dreary waste, one mass of ice. In all this there is something fugitive, monstrous, and unsatisfactory, because unnatural.

Yet neither the labours of the Neptunists nor the Vulcanists have been in vain. Their observations have led to a system in which the agency of both fire and water is admitted, and which provides for the permanent existence of the earth, in its present form, "the green abode of life;" a system which is already so well established by multiplied observation and just induction, as to be admitted by every one not tainted with inveterate prejudice, and which every day receives fresh confirmation; a system which attributes the structure of the earth to a cause existing in nature, and evidently operating towards the effect inquired into, and which displays the intelligence, goodness, and immutability of the Great Creator.

This system, from an examination of the internal characters of fossile bodies, maintains that the stratified parts of our globe, after being deposited by the wa-

ters of the ocean, have been consolidated by heat or subterraneous fire, and afterwards raised up by the expansive force of the same agent into the situations which they now occupy, whilst the unstratified bodies, such as basaltes, whinstone, and porphyry, having been brought into fusion by the same heat, have been forcibly injected among the strata; to which, therefore, granite is to be considered not of prior, as the chaotic mass men suppose, but of posterior origin.

As in the mineral regions the loose or incoherent materials of our land have been consolidated by heat, so upon the surface of the earth exposed to the fluid elements of air and water, there is a necessary principle of dissolution and decay for that consolidated earth, which, from the mineral region, is exposed to decay. The solid body being thus gradually impaired, there are moving powers continually employed, by which the summits of our land are continually degraded, and the materials of this decaying surface travelled towards the coast. The summits of the mountains are every where urged through the valleys by the force of running waters. The soil which is produced in the destruction of the solid earth is gradually travelled by the moving water; but, in the mean time, is constantly employed in supplying vegetation with its necessary aid. This travelled soil is at last deposited on the coast, where it forms most fertile countries: but the billows of the ocean agitate the loose materials upon the shore, and wear away the coast with the endless repetitions of this act of power, or this imparted force. Thus the continent of our earth, sapped to its foundation, is carried away into the deep, and sunk again at the bottom of the sea, in wich it originated.

Thus we see a circulation in the matter of this globe, and a system of beautiful economy in the works of nature. This earth, like the body of an animal, is wasted at the same time that it is impaired. It has a state of augmentation, and another of diminution and decay. It is destroyed in one part, but it is renewed in another; and the operations by which it is thus constantly renewed, are as evident to the scientific eye as those in which it is necessarily destroyed. Those various powers of destruction and renovation carefully attended to, serve to explain the common phenomena of nature; or rather, it is from those common phenomena or things which universally appear, that causes are inferred, on philosophical principles, for those effects. A system is thus formed in generalising all those different effects, or in ascribing all those particular operations to a general design or end, in which we may perceive either wisdom, so far as the end and means are properly adapted to each other, or benevolence, so far as that system is contrived for the benefit of beings who are capable of suffering pain and pleasure, and of judging of good and evil. The actual existence of final causes in nature (whatever may be thought of their priority to natural causes), strikes us as by a sensation, and is as obvious as any subject of perception.

The powers employed in the operations of this globe are light and heat, cold and condensation, electricity, magnetism, and subterraneous heat or mineral fire. By means of these powers, a never-ceasing revolution and intermixture of elements is kept up; a constant transition from fusion to solidity, and from solidity again to fusion. It is impossible within any tolerable limits to enter farther into the Huttonian system of geology in this place.* It may just be observed, that the principal objections made to that theory, arise wholly from want of attention to an essential part of it, namely, a modification of the effects of heat by superincumbent pressure. It is also observed since Hutton wrote, by Spallanzani, that the central fires animated by oxygen, must be modified by many other aëriform fluids.

Now, to apply all these observations on the theories of geologists, the *Neptunian*, the *Vulcanic*, and the *Huttonian*, which calls the aid of both these, inclining however more to the latter than the former, to our present question, the materials that compose the *Nucleus* of the earth, it appears on the whole,

First, that it is not an inert or dead mass, as is commonly supposed, but in a state of constant activity and fermentation. It is a grand chemical laboratory,

* For a fuller account of the Huttonian theory of the earth, the most satisfactory that has been proposed, as independent of every thing preternatural and miraculous, and going round and round with the wheel of nature, the reader must be referred to Dr. Hutton's own writings. But, before he dips into these he may, with great advantage, peruse the excellent illustrations of this theory by professor Playfair, who confirms his theory by additional reasoning, and is even more to Hutton than Maclaurin was to Sir Isaac Newton.

producing

producing by various mixtures some of the grandest operations of nature. It is not a quiescent and torpid, but a busy and bustling scene.

Secondly, That it is not a solid or continuous mass of matter, as is also commonly imagined. By solidity, here is not understood that solidity which belongs to the elementary and original particles of matter, which are supposed to be unchangeable and incapable of actual or physical divisibility (if indeed there be any such,) but such a firm cohesion of parts as is not easily overcome or destroyed. When it is maintained that the nucleus of the earth is not one solid mass, *solid* is taken in the sense in which it stands opposed to fluid. Wherever there is heat there is expansion in every direction; and when violent, fluidity. But, that the internal heat of the globe is strong or violent, is deducible from volcanoes, its effects. The stupendous and terrible scenes of globes of flame, and fiery stones, forced to a prodigious height, mountains melted, and rivers of burning lava, attest the violence of that intestine agitation from which they flow.

Thirdly, The existence, the mighty power and violence, of internal fires in the earth, being established, it follows that they must be fed by an aliment adapted to such powerful and violent effects; and we know not of any other kind of aliment equal to such effects, besides oxygenous and other gases, in a state of liquidity or fusion.

Fourthly, The most common materials from which such gases are extricated, appear to be the oily substance, called petroleum or rock-oil and sulphur; of which last substance inexhaustible quantities are found in all volcanic countries. Petroleum is very often found in the cavities of limestone; sulphur is found sometimes pure, but more generally in combination with metals; in which state it is called pyrites or fire-stone; which is commonly defined to be sulphur saturated with metals. Almost all metals dug from the earth are combined with sulphur. In the pale-yellow pyrites, which contain chiefly sulphur and iron, so violent a fermentation is excited amongst the constituent parts of these minerals, when the quantity of them is considerable, that not only a sulphureous vapour and heat may be perceived, but that the whole kindles and burns intensely. The same phenomena are observable, and the same results are obtained by mixing well together, and moistening a large quantity of filings of iron and powdered sulphur. This experiment exhibits, in miniature, the work that is going on in the great laboratory in the bowels of the earth.

But Spallanzani is of opinion, that in the more terrible eruptions of volcanoes, another agent is brought into play more energetic than the most powerful gases, even the gassification of glass. This is water, principally that of the sea, reduced to vapour. The subtilty or penetrating power of water seems to be more wonderful than that of air itself. It will pass through bodies impervious to the rays of light. It can subtilize itself in such a manner as to penetrate other bodies equally solid and compact, in which our eyes, though assisted by a lens of a strong magnifying power, cannot discover the smallest fissure, or minutest pore. The power of water to feed the flame, and increase the fierceness of fire, is known even to common blacksmiths; who, when they have occasion to raise the heat of their furnaces to the greatest intensity, besprinkle their fires copiously with water, so that to petroleum and sulphur we are to add water. It must be admitted, that all the knowledge we can obtain concerning the aliment of subterraneous fire is extremely imperfect. It is reasonable, however, from what we do know, to infer that it consists in the substances above-mentioned, though we do not know the manner in which they are brought into a state of ignition.

It is certain that the aliment of central fire is, when it burns, in very different circumstances from those of our furnaces, which cannot burn without the presence of atmospheric air, of which the subterraneous abysses, where volcanic conflagrations begin, are destitute. The islands that have been produced by the action of submarine volcanoes are almost innumerable; and new ones have been thrown up even in our times. We cannot reasonably suppose the existence of atmospheric air at so prodigious a depth below the sea, where the substances productive and elementary of volcanoes take fire. Here, however, we may be permitted to have recourse to the extrication and developement of oxygen gas. It is known that nitre, mixed with sulphur, burns rapidly, even in close vessels. Nitre, when heat is applied to it, yields a great quantity of oxygen gas; and sulphur has a strong attraction for oxygen. As oxygen is thus supplied, which is the only principle necessary to combustion, communication with the atmosphere

mosphere is unnecessary. The sulphur will burn till the whole oxygen, which the nitre furnishes, be consumed It is not necessary, in the present argument, to assume the existence of nitre in the bowels of the earth, in such proportion to the sulphur therein contained as takes place in our gun-powder. All that is necessary to the present argument is, that ignition, or inflammation, may be produced without the communication of our common air. In so vast and various regions as the interior earth, a world within a world, there may be, and no doubt are, many powers and principles of which we are ignorant; or the same power may exist under different forms.

I shall here produce an example of this last case, which is applicable to the question in hand in other respects. Heat is occasioned by the rays of the sun concentrated, and likewise by the fluid of electricity concentrated. Both the light of the sun, and electricity are therefore elementary fire. Hence also we infer their identity, for two different substances cannot by any means produce constantly the same effect, when put in the same circumstances; which both light and electricity do in this case, merely by concentration, or discharging a great quantity of the fluid upon a small portion of matter. Farther on the subject of electricity, as it is connected with the present question, Sir William Hamilton informs us, that the red-hot stones thrown up by Vesuvius, 1766, were perfectly transparent; and he makes the same remark on the vast stream of lava which issued from this volcano in 1779. This appearance could not be the mere effect of heat, for mere heat with us will not make a solid body transparent. And these stones, we are sure, were not in a state of fusion, or the resistance of the air would have broke them all to pieces, even supposing, what is very improbable, that they were detached in such a state from the rest of the lava. For the transparency, therefore, we must have recourse to electricity, which, as appears by repeated experiments, has, in some cases, the property of rendering opaque bodies transparent. It is probable that volcanic fires take their rise from electricity:—though the internal parts of the earth may be inaccessible to the rays of the sun, here is a principle that pervades it throughout its whole extent, even the hardest metals, which are known to be the best conductors: a principle, as well adapted to the kindling of fire, as the concentrated rays of the sun. It may be proper on the present question, concerning the nucleus, to say something,

Fifthly, of the *density* of the earth. This is calculated from the observations of Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, at the Mountain Shihallion, in Perthshire, in the year 1774-5 6, and deduced as follows: The attraction of the mountain on a plummet was observed on both sides of it, its mass being computed from a number of sections in all directions, and consisting of stone. These data being then compared with the known attraction and magnitude of the earth, gave, by proportion, its mean density; which is to that of water as nine to two, and to common stone as nine to five; from whence, as well as from the considerations stated above, it may be presumed that the internal parts of the earth contain great quantities of metals. In short, from a general survey of the surface, and exploration of the internal parts of this earth, we are led to apply to the whole globe, what Milton says of a single mountain in the vicinity of Pandæmonium.

There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top
Belch'd fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy surf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic ore,
The work of sulphur.*

But lastly, the central parts of the earth, instead of being a place of torment, is the vital source of a beneficent heat, which revives and animates vegetation, and maintains life over the face of the globe. And, among innumerable instances of wise and benevolent designs, it may be observed, that, were the arrangement in the structure of the globe inverted, and masses of ore, which chiefly form the nucleus of the globe, placed above the different kinds of earth, the smiling face of nature would be changed into an arid desert. For, it is observed, that all kinds of metallic ores are inimical and destructive to vegetation.†

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* Paradise Lost, Book I. l. 670-74.

† On the materials dug out of copper and other mines which have been deposited and lain on the surface of the earth for half a century, there is not, at this day, the smallest appearance of vegetation. Wherever there are mines in mountains or plains, the soil above them is remarkably bleak and barren.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. X.

ST. MARY MATFELON, OR WHITECHAPEL.

AMONG the certificates returned by the rectors and wardens of various London churches to the lord treasurer's remembrancer of the Exchequer, in the second year of Edward VI., it is particularly stated that, by covenant with the abbot and convent of St. Osithe in Essex, the vicar or parson of Whitechapel was to recommend the said abbot and convent, every Sunday, from the pulpit to the prayers of the parishioners, as especial benefactors to the church.

NOBLE STREET.

In Noble-street, by Aldersgate, stood Shelley House, built by Sir Thomas Shelley, in the first of Henry IV. Sir Nicholas Bacon rebuilt it in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it was called *Bacon House*. (See Pennant p. 251.)

ST. JOHN ZACHARY.

A. D. 1441, William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary, from the paucity of grammarians in that age, founded a little hostel contiguous to King Henry the Sixth's College, at Cambridge, to be governed by a proctor and twenty-five scholars, all to be men studying the refinements of grammar; but, the year after, Bingham surrendered up his hostel to the king, who united it to his college of St. Nicholas, enlarging them both, and presenting thereto the church of St. John Zachary, (then belonging to Trinity-hall), in lieu whereof he gave to Trinity-hall the patronage of St. Edward's, in Cambridge: founding one fair college, for a provost, seventy fellows, three chaplains, six clerks, sixteen choristers, and a master, sixteen officers of the foundation, twelve servitors for the senior fellows, and six poor scholars: in all, one hundred and forty.

FENCHURCH STREET.

Hearn copied the following anecdote from a paper in the hand-writing of Dr. Richard Rawlinson.

"Of Daniel Rawlinson, my grandfather, who kept the Mitre Tavern in Fenchurch-street, and of whose being sequestered in the Rump-time, I have heard much, the Whigs tell this, that upon the King's murder he hung his sign in mourning. He certainly judged right. The honour of the Mitre was much eclipsed through the loss of so good a parent of the church of England. Those rogues say, this endeared him so much to the church-men that he soon throve amain and got a good estate."

QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Here lived Mr. Edward Hidder, the famous pastry-cook, who died April 1739, aged 7.. He is said to have taught near six thousand ladies the art of pastry; for which purpose he had two schools, one in Queen-street, near St. Thomas Apostle's the other near Furnival's-inn, Holborn. His head is prefixed to his receipts.

HERMITS.

That *Hermits* existed even within the limits of the metropolis in antient times, is an undisputed fact. Among the patent rolls of the forty-seventh year of Henry the Third, it is particularly stated that when the Bishop of Landaff made visits to London, he lodged within the precincts of the Hermit's residence at Charing. The Hermitage was dedicated to St. Katharine.

In 1298, according to one of the *inquisitiones post mortem*, the Prior of St. Mary Bethlehem held the advowson of the Hermitage at Cripplegate, which appears to have continued till within a short time of the dissolution of religious houses; for Ames, in his Typographical Antiquities, mentions three times, in 1514, 1517, and 1532, "The Fruit of Redemption, compyled by the Anker of London Wall, wreched Symon." The Hermit of Highgate will be hereafter mentioned. It was however resolved by parliament, so early as the reign of Edward the Third, that the persons of old times calling themselves Hermits, were no other than vagrants and beggars.

In an old list of the chapels, churches, and monasteries in London, the following hermitages are enumerated:

"A anker*, a priest, in the chapell of St. Osmond, by Allhalowyn, in London Walle.

"A ankres, in a chapell, and a house of Seynte Botolfe, by St. Botolfis churche, without Byshopisgate.

"A ankres in a chapell, and a house of St. Clement, by Seynt Clementis church, without Tempil Barre."

ALLHALLOWS, LONDON WALL.

The old church of Allhallows was engraved by Toms, in 1736. The upper part of the tower was of wood, and the body of the church of stone. At a very ancient period the rectory was in the gift of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity; but at the dissolution of reli-

* An anchorite.

gious houses, it was bestowed upon the lord chancellor.

ALLHALLOWS, BARKING.

When the steeple of Allhallows, Barking, was rebuilt, in 1659, the churchwardens put over the clock an image of St. Michael, or rather an angel, sounding the last trumpet; a succeeding churchwarden, in 1675, removed it over the altar. The lecturer, Mr. John Saunders, performing a number of superstitious bows to it, and more ceremonies obtaining in this church (of which Dr. Hickes was vicar) than in most others in England, the churchwardens were indicted for it, and obliged to burn it. Saunders, the lecturer, defended it in two pamphlets, entitled "Apparitions of an Angel, one at the Old Bailey, and another at Tower-hill," which were answered by the upper churchwarden in a third pamphlet, with a quaint title. (See the Anecdotes of British Topography, vol. I. p. 616.)

TRINITY CHAPEL, ALDERSGATE STREET.

It seems to have been the common hall of the guild of the Holy Trinity, founded in St. Botolph's church, Aldersgate; to which belonged eight messuages, all below Trinity Hall. It was founded in the fifty-first year of King Edward the Third, and refounded by dame Joan Astley (sometime King Henry the Sixth's nurse), Richard Cawood, and Thomas Smith, for a master, two wardens, brethren and sisters; being of the value of thirty pounds a year. In the second year of Edward the Fourth, it was granted to William Harris, alias Somers. (See Strype's Stow. b. iii. p. 112.) The figures of a man in a fur gown, and his wife, praying, with an inscription under them, remaining in the east window, were engraved at Dr. Rawlinson's expence.

BUTCHER-HALL LANE.

Among the rolls of parliament of the third year of King Richard the Second, 1380, a petition occurs from the inhabitants of Smithfield and Holborn, against the butchers of this place (called, "La Bocherie pres de l'Eglise de Seint Nicholas dedeinz Neugate,") praying that some penal ordinance might be enacted to restrain the nuisance of throwing the blood and entrails of slaughtered animals into the channels connected with the River Fleet; and that the butchers might be forced to kill their beasts at "Knyghtebrigg," or elsewhere, away from the annoyance of the people, under penalty not only of forfeiting such animals as might be killed in the "butcherie," but of a year's imprisonment. The prayer of the petition being granted, its penalties were enforced for several reigns.

HAGGERSTONE, IN THE PARISH OF SHOREDITCH.

This remnant of a village, now scarcely known but by its name, was once remarkable. It was in ancient times of sufficient consequence to be mentioned in the Domesday Survey, where it is registered as one of the manors of Robert de Gernon, who assisted the Conqueror in the invasion of the realm. The Norman scribes called it *Hergotestane*, probably from its vicinity to the Roman military road, or Ermin-street; the derivation of the name of which is somewhat similar. Hereman was Saxon for a soldier. Of its subsequent history, our written information is but scanty. In the reign of Richard the First it was called *Hargodeston*, and was held of Richard de Montfichet (the great-grandson of Robert de Gernon), by Nicholas de Bassingbourne, as the fourth part of a fee, whose son, Sir Thomas de Bassingbourne, for the consideration of thirty marks, conveyed his tenement here to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

From this period to the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, we find but one mention of it, in the 35th of Henry VIII. when certain messuages occur here as parcel of the dissolved Priory of St. Mary Spital.

From other documents, it appears, about 1572, to have been in the possession of Sir Roger Cholmeley; and in the middle of the seventeenth century, to have passed into the Byde family. The lands in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, belonging to Thomas Byde, Esq. are particularly mentioned in a private act of parliament of 1725-6.

Not a vestige of any ancient building now remains here.

BEAUMONT'S INN.

The situation of Beaumont's inn, perhaps, is not now to be ascertained. It stood in the parish of St. Benedict, in the ward of Baynard's Castle, and belonged to Sir William Beaumont, knight, Viscount Beaumont; and was granted in the first year of King Edward the Fourth to Lord Hastings.

YORK HOUSE.

In ancient times there appears to have been a *York House* beyond Temple Bar, belonging, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, to the Duke of York. Perhaps it stood near the present site of York-street, Covent Garden. It is mentioned as follows, in an old manuscript

nuscript which has been already quoted: "A. D. 1411. 12 Hen. IV. In isto anno unus aurifaber London interfectus cum suo servo, nocturno tempore *in Hospicio Duc' Eboreci extra Tempillbarr* et jactata subt' pontem vocat' Temple brygge,"

LONDON PRISONS.

The following description is given of them in Donald Lupton's Characters of London, 1632.

"*Ludgate and Counters.*

"Ile joyne all these together, because their natures are not much diferent, some of the officers make the places worse then they would be, if a man cannot by monies or good security pay his debts, yet hee may lye for them here: the prisoners are like apprentices, desire hartily to bee freemen: certainly, they have been men of great credite, for they have been much trusted: they hate three persons, an extream creditor, a cunning lawyer, and a biting serjeant: these three are all fishers, the creditor ownes the net, the lawyer places and spreads it, the serjeant hals and drawes it to a purse: the serjeant seems to be most of trust, for hee hath the whole businesse put into his hands, and if he can, concludes it: the lawyer next to him, for hee is trusted with the bonds: the creditor himself is of least note, for hee will not be seene in his owne busmesse; yet the creditor is lord of the game, the lawyer is his hunsman, the yeoman his beagle, and the debtor is the wild hare. If he bee taken, most commonly hee is tamed in one of these meuses. A serjeant is worst when most implored, and a lawyer when most trusted; the creditor when without pity, and the debtor when prodigality and ill courses have procured this cage. The attourney and serjeant may be termed hangmen, they procure and serve so many executions. These places are fullest when men break their bonds, and make forfeitures; they may bee called dens, the serjeants lions, and the debtor the prey." *Ludgate* "is an ancient gate, yet not affected by citizens though a closet for safety. For the Counters, they teach wandring nightingals the way unto their nests, and learne them to sing the *counter*-tenor. The Counters seeme very courteous, for they will open almost at any houre in the night, they would not have men lye in the streets: wel, they are places that are too full, the more pitty that men eyther have not better estates, consciences, or manners, to pay their debts, and live uprightly and orderly."

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WORKS *of* M. CANOVA, *the celebrated* ITALIAN SCULPTOR.

(*Concluded from p.* 48.)

THE works of Canova are so numerous that he can do no more than put the finishing hand to the performances which are executed in his shop. He is perfectly acquainted with antiquity; from having the works which it has left us read to him while at work, so that if it be not discoverable in all his productions, this is only to be ascribed to his particular taste.

His *Adonis* is an imitation of that in the Museu Pio-Clementinum, habited in the modern style. The indifference perceptible in his features perfectly corresponds with the idea we have been taught to form of him and forms a contrast with the ardent desire of Venus; but in representing that goddess, the artist has not been so happy as we should have expected; she has neither the graces, the beauty of figure, nor the expression of love adapted to her character. This group, of the natural size, belongs to the Marquis Berio at Naples.

The *Mausoleum of the Chevalier Emo*, executed by the order of the republic of Venice, is intended to adorn the side of a hall. On a tablet of white marble on which are represented the waves of the sea, appears a gun-boat, of the form of that invented by the Chevalier Emo, in his expedition against Algiers. The bust of the admiral is placed on a column about three feet high. At the base of this column, the Muse of History is engraving the name of the chevalier in letters of gold. The Genius of Renown is placing on the head of the bust a crown, the emblem of the glory which immortalizes the hero. This genius is executed in an affected and effeminate style, and the bust of the chevalier exhibits nothing remarkable.

The idea of Psyche, looking with satisfaction at a butterfly which she is holding by the wings, is executed with much grace: the butterfly denotes the character

ter for whom it is intended. It is probable that the antique statue of a child holding a bird furnished the artist with the idea of this Psyche. It is the property of Count Mangili at Venice.

Canova, as we have observed, had executed very few performances in half-relievo. He resolved to attempt this species of composition. Sixteen basso relievos in plaster, composed by him, were to be seen in his work-shop in 1803. These were: Socrates saving the life of Alcibiades at the battle of Potidea; Socrates defending himself before the Areopagus; Socrates in prison, taking leave of his family; Socrates going to drink the hemlock; Socrates surrounded by his friends after his death; Briseis taken from the tent of Achilles; the Death of Priam; a Procession of Trojan ladies; the young Pheacians dancing before Ulysses, at the court of Alcinoüs; the Return of Telemachus to the paternal habitation; Venus dancing with the Graces, in the presence of Mars; the Birth of Bacchus; the Death of Adonis; a School of Children; Charity distributing bread among the poor; the City of Padua represented under the figure of a female sitting.

The last of these is the only one that has been executed in marble; it decorates the council chamber of the senate of Padua. All the others are in plaster; and several of them embellish the palace of Prince Rezzonico. The *School* and *Charity* are placed in a school founded at the expence of that prince for the instruction of the poor. The basso relievo of Alcibiades was presented by the artist to the Academy of Lucca, of which he had been received a member. All these basso relievos are not of the same dimensions. The personification of the city of Padua is half as large as life. Most of them exhibit material faults in the manner in which the figures are grouped. The design is not marked with that ideal beauty which constitutes the charm of all the productions of art; the figures are destitute of grace and character, and in the form and disposition of the draperies we find no traces of the antique style. This last defect is particularly remarkable in the *Procession of the Trojan Ladies.* In the basso relievo of *Charity* the artist has introduced a figure which he seems to have intended to represent Poverty. It may be seen copied on a large scale, in the *Mausoleum of Christina of Austria.* The basso-relievo of *the City of Padua* is the best of all. The sitting figure is well grouped, its forms are well delineated and the drapery is executed with considerable art.

On examining these basso-relievos it is easily to perceive that their execution requires a particular talent, with which an artist, though an excellent statuary, may not be endowed It can scarcely be conceived that Canova could have fallen so far below himself.

The *Penitent Magdalen* is one of the most perfect of Canova's performances. In this beautiful statue he has followed only the inspiration of native genius. Magdalen is at prayer on her knees; her body, bowed by the feelings of sorrow and repentance, is languishingly bent backward; her arms rest on her thighs. She holds a cross formed of two reeds tied together, and near her lies a skull. The greatest part of her body is uncovered: a coarse garment fastened round the waist falls to the middle of the leg. Her hair flows over her shoulders. Tears stream from her eyes, and sighs seem to issue from her half-opened lips. This posture announces the anguish of pungent remorse. Never was the artist so fortunate in the production of that languor and softness which he endeavours to give to forms. The eyes are so swoln with weeping that the eye lids are scarcely perceptible. This statue belongs to M. Deuveyrier of Paris.

The statue of *Hebe* produces a more cheerful effect. She is dancing on a cloud, at the same time that she is pouring out nectar for the gods. The two vases are of metal gilt. This performance displays the opening beauties of youth; full cheeks, breasts just beginning to swell, a figure replete with gaiety and innocence. The body is naked down to the waist. A light garment descending to the ancle does not conceal the graceful form of the thighs and legs. The only part that can be found fault with in this charming statue is the drapery, in which the talent of the artist has always found a rock. It belongs to the Marquis Albrizzi at Venice.

Canova has a style peculiar to himself in the arrangement of the hair. The ancients contented themselves with merely representing its directions, and, with the utmost simplicity imaginable, produced an effect replete with grace. Canova, from the desire of being more natural, is too minute; he forms the hair into two distinct portions, one of which hangs in ringlets, and the other smooth. These two parts alternate as in the figures of Correggio and Parmesano. The hair of Hebe

is

is more simple; it is only tied with a ribbon. The artist has attempted to express the variety of substances by the difference of tint which he has given to the body, leaving to the drapery the natural brilliancy of the marble. He has added gilded ornaments wherever he thought them appropriate. The zones and ribbon are gilded, and we have seen that the vases which the youthful goddess holds in her hands are also of metal. All connoisseurs will not approve of this method of Canova. The authority which he might derive from various statues of antiquity that were decorated with ornaments of a different nature from the substance of which they were made, loses much of its weight, if we consider that this practice was observed only with respect to statues placed in the temples of the gods, and that we never meet with it in those which had another destination. But, generally speaking, ought not far-fetched and trivial ornaments to be banished from an art, whose object is not so much to dazzle by something brilliant, as to leave a more profound impression by fixing the attention of the spectator on what is solely the production of genius.

But we are now going to observe Canova attempting subjects very different from those to which his genius would appear to invite him.

Hercules in his phrenzy precipitating Lychas into the sea, is one of the subjects which the artist proposed for himself. The principal figure is larger than the Farnese Hercules. The subject is truly tragic. The action is simple, and conformable with the rules of art. The phrenzy of the son of Alcmene, and the melancholy fate of Lychas, form a good contrast, by means of the different sentiments which each of them inspires; but in this instance the part is not equal. Is Lychas able to make any resistance against Hercules, and is not interest converted into an emotion of horror at the barbarity of the hero? Besides, the artist has not exhibited Lychas in that situation in which the group would produce its principal effect. The hero almost entirely covers him, and in order to behold him on another side to greater advantage, you must relinquish the view of the face of Hercules. The manner in which he seizes Lychas, grasping his foot with one hand, and his hair with the other, is by no means natural. The dreadful cries which the unhappy wretch seems to utter, and the barbarous fury expressed by all the features of Hercules, exhibit a scene more horrible than pathetic. The figure of Hercules is faulty. The loins are too narrow in proportion to the breadth of the belly; and from the manner in which the hero seizes Lychas, it is impossible that he can throw him far. The poisoned robe which he has on his body, has the appearance of a plaster. This group belongs to the Duke della Miranda, at Naples.

The two pugilists Kreugas and Damoxenos, are superior in point of execution. Each stands on a different base, but they form essentially one group, because no object could be discovered in the disposition they affect, if they were separated. The history of these two combatants is related by Pausanias. Kreugas and Damoxenos had fought for a whole day without either of them being beaten; to decide the contest, they agreed that each should be at liberty to give his adversary a blow wherever he pleased. Kreugas discharged his on the head of Damoxenos, but without being able to knock him down. The latter, in his turn, required Kreugas to hold up his left arm; and struck him so violent a blow on the belly, which was stretched by this position, as to bury his first in the entrails of his unfortunate antagonist, who died on the spot. The artist has taken the moment in which Kreugas has raised his arm to receive the blow which Damoxenos is preparing to give him; but it is obvious that the circumstance is not happily chosen, for Kreugas, who retains on his left hand the band employed by pugilists, seems rather to be the assailant, than the party assailed,

The artist has fallen into one principal error. From a wish to give his combatants members proportioned to the vigour which they announce, the muscles are frequently expressed with such strength that they seem rather indicative of clumsiness than of power and agility.

Whatever faults may be discovered in this group, so much is certain, that in none has Canova been so successful in the heroic style, if that term may be applied to the conflict of two pugilists.

In pursuing the works of Canova, we find a new group of *Cupid and Psyche*, in which he has partly imitated Psyche holding a butterfly. This group as well as the preceding is in the gallery of Prince Murat.

Cupid appears like a boy about twelve years of age; he is embracing Psyche, with an expression of the utmost tender-

ness. Psyche, with her left hand, grasps that of Cupid, on which she places a butterfly. The meaning of this allegory is, Psyche giving herself up to Cupid.

If it be easy to reduce a work full of faults to its just level, it is frequently impossible to bestow praises equal to the merits of an object; and we feel our inability to do justice to the admirable group of which we are speaking. Who could describe the enchanting graces of Psyche, the seductive figure of Cupid, their soft contours, the expressive and elegant countenance with which Cupid embraces the tender Psyche, that fire and innocent transport which animates their features. Never did modern art attain to such perfection in every thing that is calculated to form a model of whatever is most graceful, tender, and amiable. The most exquisite unity pervades this composition. The invention and execution are equally admirable, and all the parts of the performance vie with each other in point of perfection. Without pretending to find the least fault with Psyche, it may nevertheless be asserted that Cupid seems to be of a composition still more divine. The spectator admires the former, but he returns to the latter with increased enthusiasm. The hair of Cupid is somewhat stiff, and the drapery of Psyche rather common: and these are perhaps the only points on which the most rigid critic could animadvert.

About the same time that the pugilists were exhibited in his shop, a *Polamedes* between six and seven feet high made its appearance. This statue represented a young man naked, reclining against the trunk of a tree. In his right hand, which is half open, he holds some dice, and in his left the hilt of a sword, which rests upon his arm. Every one knows that to this hero is ascribed the invention of dice, and of the Greek alphabet, some characters of which are inscribed on the blade of the sword. This statue, which was designed for a counterpart to Perseus, was thrown down and broken by the inundation of the Tiber, which, in 1805, penetrated into the work-shop of Canova.

It was in 1796 and 1797 that this artist executed the model of the *mausoleum of the Archduchess Christina of Austria*, wife of Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen. This monument was erected in 1805, in the chapel of the Augustin church at Vienna, which also contains the tomb of the Emperor Leopold II. executed by Zauner.

On a square base of Carrara marble, four palms in height, and thirty-two in length and breadth, rises a marble pyramid, to the height of about twenty-eight palms. The entrance to the monument, which is at the base of this pyramid, is placed upon two steps, and grows narrower towards the top. On the architrave is this inscription: *Conjugi. Optimæ. Albertus.* On the field of the pyramid, which is above the architrave, the artist has represented a female figure, as large as life, intended for Celestial Happiness, who is soaring towards heaven with the medallion of the archduchess. Opposite this figure, is that of a young child, or a Genius, who is likewise flying and holding a palm-branch in his hand. About the medallion, which is surrounded with a serpent, the emblem of eternity, are these words, *Maria. Christina. Austr.* All this part of the mausoleum is in relievo.

On the steps of the pyramid on the right is a scroll of white marble, which reaches to the entrance of the mausoleum. This scroll serves as a general base for the combination of the six figures which appear in front; they are disposed in two groups, forming a funeral procession.

The principal figure of the first group represents Virtue. She is clothed in a long tunic. Her hair, encircled with an olive garland, falls down her shoulders. She is holding the urn which contains the ashes of her whose loss she deplores. On either side of her are two young females carrying torches. Their hair falls in ringlets down their backs, and they incline their heads in a languishing attitude towards the ground. Their dress consists of long tunics, covered by a mantle, which reaches down to the waist. This group is close to the entrance of the tomb, toward which the faces of the figures are turned, so that you can only see their backs. A garland of flowers, which enwreaths the urn, is supported at the two ends by the children who accompany Virtue, and it serves to unite more closely the figures composing this first group.

The other is at some distance to the right, on the step which leads to the tomb. The principal figure is a female, who appears somewhat younger than the former. She represents Charity. She advances with her head inclined; sorrow is depicted in her countenance, and her hands are crossed on her breast. An old blind man takes hold of one of her arms; he is conducted by a poor little girl, five or six years old, with her hands joined, and her head inclined. The old man raises

raises his head towards the mausoleum with all the expression of the most profound grief. To the left, on the lower step, a winged genius, under the figure of a young man, reposes near a lion, on whose mane he rests his arm. His eyes are fixed with a look of deep dejection on the arms of the house of Austria, which is placed beside the entrance of the tomb. His left hand rests on the arms of the house of Saxe. The lower part of his body is slightly covered with a long mantle, which falls down upon the last step.

This mausoleum, it must be obvious, differs exceedingly from the modern tombs, executed since the sixteenth century. This idea of a funeral and theatrical procession is absolutely new and original. The artist had before formed the design for a monument of this kind, which was to have been erected at the expence of the Venetian republic, to the memory of Titian. The genius of Art bore the urn. Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, accompanied the procession, and were distinguished by their peculiar attributes. The revolution prevented the execution of this monument; but it will easily be perceived how much superior this allegory was to that of the mausoleum of the Archduchess Christina. How are we to know that the first figure is designed to represent Virtue? And if the olive crown is sufficient to dispel all doubts, how happens it that we find another Virtue in the figure belonging to the second group? But that, I shall be told, is Charity; and the first female denotes Virtue in general. Here then is an abstraction, and the attributes of that abstraction are personified. We here observe virtue considered in an abstract manner, and in a concrete manner. These subtleties, indeed, throw a great obscurity over the sense of the allegory; and if the virtues may be discovered by certain attributes which individually characterize them, it is difficult to find any that combine in their general appearance all the characters which are adapted to virtue, taken in an abstract and general manner.

The spectator cannot discover the interpretation of the allegory conveyed in the third group, representing a Genius reclined upon a Lion, except by an investigation and analysis equally subtle.

"It is well known (says M. Van de Vivere) that the Archduchess was the wife of Duke Albert, of Saxe-Teschen; that this prince held one of the highest ranks in the armies of the house of Austria; that he always manifested the utmost tenderness for his consort; that in the fortitude of the deceased he always found the greatest alleviation of the sorrows incident to life; that he was inconsolable for her death; that the recollection of her greatness of soul can alone sooth the grief occasioned by her loss; finally, that to the memory of this illustrious consort he has caused this magnificent mausoleum to be erected: all these circumstances are expressed in this group in a most admirable manner. Duke Albert, represented by the Genius, is the first figure that attracts the eye. His drapery consists of the chlamys, and he appears overwhelmed with grief; he reclines against the lion, the emblem of courage, and casts an expressive look upon the arms of the house of Austria, while he holds in his left the escutcheon of Saxe. No artist that I know of ever made a more ingenious use of the two coats of arms of the husband and wife than M. Canova. In general, they have no connection with the main performance; but in this instance they are closely connected with the symbols which they serve to explain, and form essential parts of the composition. The lion resting his head on the arms of the house of Austria, demonstrates that he is emblematical of the courage of the archduchess, a branch of that house. The escutcheon of Saxe, placed below the sub-basement of the pyramid, is in the second place, and indicates that the mausoleum was erected by a prince of the house of Saxe; and that nothing might be left defective, these two coats of arms are united by the strength of conjugal love, a delicate and charming allegory."

It is nevertheless impossible to repress our astonishment that ideas so subtle and refined should have entered into the composition of a mausoleum, which ought to combine with the profundity of the sentiments it excites, as much simplicity as grandeur and perspicuity in the allegories; so that it is not till after long and tedious research that the spectator is enabled to comprehend the meaning of this ingenious composition, and to admire this group, of which the reader has just seen such a brilliant eulogy. It is impossible to assign any character to the genius; the figure itself affords no clue to an explanation; and you must previously be informed that it is intended to represent Duke Albert.

Let us now notice another defect which cannot escape the connoisseur. It is this;

this: The principal group is seen only from behind, and necessarily loses great part of the effect which it ought to produce. The marble scroll is likewise too prominent an object; you cannot but observe that it was contrived merely for the purpose of joining the two groups, which would otherwise have left the spectator in doubt with respect to the unity of their design.

How just soever these censures may appear, the numberless beauties which this mausoleum presents, the superior talents it announces, the idea in itself extremely affecting, of the Virtues shedding tears on the ashes of the princess, who cherished them in her heart, grief delineated with admirable truth, the same sentiment as varied in its expression as the age and character of the figures, the beauty of the forms, the art displayed in the draperies, the moving countenances of the persons, the magnificent figure of Celestical Felicity soaring towards the mansions of everlasting bliss, the contrast formed by the mild joy which animates her features, and the sorrow and regret depicted in those of the others, a thousand perfections which at once strike the eye of the spectator; in a word, every thing concurs to raise this mausoleum above all the modern productions of the kind, and to consign it to posterity as a work which cannot fail of forming a brilliant epoch in the history of the art.

The two girls carrying flambeaux are placed in an admirable manner: they form with Virtue the most beautiful group imaginable; it is the innocence and the candour, and the majestic gravity of Virtue. The expression of their faces is artless as their hearts. The drapery, though it does not appear studied, is formed with perfect art, and its simplicity adds charming graces to the persons. Charity advances with a noble and touching air. The sorrow of a child is characterized with the greatest truth in that of the girl who follows her; and the old man would form a perfect contrast, were he represented in a less ignoble manner, so as not to destroy part of the charm resulting from the view of all the other figures, which are noble and replete with grace. The artist would probably have proved more successful in producing one uniform impression by means of the general assemblage of his characters, if, instead of representing a mendicant, he had merely introduced an old man, who would not have led the imagination of the spectator to the ever trivial and disagreeable ideas of poverty.

The lion and the genius are executed in a superior style. The genius presents a perfect model of all the beauty of figure, and the charms of physiognomy which distinguish youth; his countenance is natural, and adapted to the sentiments of sorrow impressed upon his features.

It is by the exquisite general effect of his figures, in the concurrence of all the parts in the expression of the same character, by the purity of the taste, the truth of the details, the finish of the execution, that Canova has afforded an opportunity of estimating the improvement which the art has received from the impulsion of his genius, of the immense distance which he has left the artists of several preceding centuries behind him.

Towards the conclusion of 1797, Canova executed the statue of *the King of Naples* for the Museum *degli Studii* at Naples. The model was scarcely finished, when Rome and the kingdom of the two Sicilies were involved in the revolution which changed the face of Europe. Vandalism was about to vent its fury on this statue of a king, but Cupid, Psyche and Hebe, which were at the same time in the workshop of the artist, preserved this new performance from destruction, by skreening it from the eyes of the furious conquerors.

The king is represented of colossal size, and armed in the antique manner with a helmet, cuirass and buskins, like those of the Roman emperors. He is extending his right hand to bless his people, and with his left holds up the mantle which descends from his shoulder and falls down to his feet, forming folds contrived with great art and elegance. The face is a striking likeness and replete with dignity. Upon the whole this statue is one of the best of Canova's productions. It was executed in marble in 1803.

During the years 1798 and 1799, when the political troubles which agitated Rome suspended the progress of the arts, Canova accompanied prince Rezzonico, in a tour through Germany and Prussia. On his return, he passed some time at Venice, where he designed an altar-piece with which he intended to embellish the church of his native village. It is a *Dead Christ*, near whom are *Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, with God the Father appearing amidst clouds in the sky.*

The first model submitted to the public eye after Canova's return to Rome, was that

that of *Perseus*, which he executed the following year, in marble, for the Pio-Clementine museum. This statue fills the place formerly occupied by the Apollo Belvedere; the author has impressed upon it all the perfections of his art, and it has contributed in an extraordinary degree to extend his reputation.

The pompous eulogies which have been lavished on this statue, the enthusiasm with which it has inspired connoisseurs, as well as mere amateurs, are a manifest proof of the influence of the beauties of a performance, devoid however of unity, of character, and of general design, upon the judgment of the present age. The public forms two classes of spectators, one of which admire out of imitation, and others fancy they discover in the object which they are criticizing such beauties as must call forth their approbation. They know theoretically some of the principles which constitute the perfection of a work, but they are incapable of making a just application of them, and without entering into a profound investigation of what they commend or condemn they judge at random that one part merits the censure, and another the applause which they lavishly bestow upon it.

The first source of error arises from this circumstance, that the critic has not an accurate idea of the object which the artist had in view, and of the impression which he was desirous of producing. This point, the only one that is capable of directing the judgment, being once lost sight of, can it be surprising, if he errs as widely in his censures as in his commendations?

If Canova's Perseus presents perfect beauties in the figure and the high finish of the execution, the same cannot be said with respect to the conception of the subject. In the opinion of his admirers, Perseus is no other than Apollo represented under the aspect of a warrior; but this very compliment indicates an error on the part of the artist, who ought to make an essential difference between the expression in the character of a god, and in that of a hero.

The first requisite of a perfect work, is certainly that it should display in a precise manner the character which is adapted to it. In Canova's Perseus, the disposition of the head, and of the left arm and hand holding that of Medusa, the right hand resting upon the sword, and the whole attitude of the upper part of the body are the same as in the Apollo. In a word, no difference is to be found except in the arrangement of the legs. In the Apollo Belvedere the body rests on the right leg, which is advanced before the other. Perseus, on the contrary, advances the left leg and holds back the right. In consequence it does not exhibit the admirable contrast which gives such graces to the countenance of Apollo, and the statue bears entirely on the left side, which produces a very bad effect when viewed in profile. The breast is broader in Perseus, the thighs are exact copies of those of Apollo, but the legs are somewhat thicker. These differences give an air of originality to the performance of Canova. The face does not announce the character of a hero; it is a soft, effeminate figure, apparently contemplating his own beauty with great complacency. Besides, the head is so turned, that to bring it naturally to the same point cannot be done without straining the muscles of the neck. It is impossible that, in this state, Perseus can look at the head of Medusa. Thus the celebrated Perseus of Canova, so admirable in the execution of its parts, does not present a well-defined unity of action and character; and according to the remark of a critic, it seems to be rather a collection of statues than a single statue which you have been admiring. The shoulders, the back, the lower part of the body, the thighs, the feet exhibit a thousand minute beauties in the figure, the softness and pliancy of the flesh. The muscles also are expressed with admirable effect. In all these respects the execution leaves nothing to be wished, and it is this superior perfection that enchants all the admirers of the statue of Perseus.

The form of the helmet transgresses against the truth of costume, for it resemsembles that of Paris and Mithras; and every one knows that, according to the fable, Perseus received that which he wore from Orchus.

Instead of the trunk which supports the Apollo Belvedere, Canova has contrived a long drapery which falls down to the ground, and forms exactly such angles as any kind of stuff which has just been unfolded.

The *Mars Pacifer*, the model of which was exhibited in Canova's workshop in 1802, may be considered as the companion to Perseus. This statue has the same faults as the other: Mars is holding in his right hand an olive-branch; behind him his helmet rests upon the trunk which serves him for a support; the sword is suspended

suspended by the side. If Perseus is not a hero, Mars is neither a hero nor a God. He displays neither the boldness, nor the courage, nor the least trait which characterises the god of war. As the other parts of the statue are not executed after good models, it does not even possess the advantage of beauty in detail; the figure is upon the whole heavy and without equilibrium. The upper part of the body is excessively large: in a word, this performance is not worthy of Canova.

In 1802, this great artist was invited to Paris, to execute the *bust of the Emperor Napoleon,* designed for a colossal statue of that monarch. If this bust be merely considered as a portrait, the physiognomy is exceedingly expressive, and the strongly marked character which it exhibits at first sight, announces no ordinary man. The arrangement of the hair is perfect. It is difficult to find among all the busts of antiquity, a head which indicates such force, such greatness of soul, such consummate genius. If the artist has been desirous to present under these features the perfect model of a hero, he has accomplished that object with the utmost ability and success; nay he may even be said in this performance to have eclipsed all the productions of his genius. When we compare with this bust those of the Chevalier Emo, Pope Clement XIII. and the King of Naples, it is impossible to conceive them to be the work of the same artist. It is unfortunate that the rest of the statue belonging to this bust falls short of its perfection; we observe in it the same want of character and energy for which we have censured the other statues of the heroic class by the same artist; and these defects form a very disagreeable contrast with the idea of grandeur and sublimity which the physiognomy of the hero excites.

This statue, including the base, is fifteen palms in height. The emperor rests with his body advanced upon the right leg; in his right hand he holds a globe, on which is the Goddess of Victory; the head is turned to the right and consequently the whole figure takes the same direction. The left leg stands back very far. The arm is bent at the elbow, and is supported by a spear. Above the arm is fastened a mantle which descends to the legs; it forms a great number of folds and fills the space between the body and the arm which holds the spear, every where else the statue is absolutely naked.

It will readily be perceived from this brief description, that there is no contrast in the attitude of the hero, and that the artist has fallen into the very same error as in that of Perseus; and it is impossible to find one single point of view in which it presents an agreeable aspect. The movement of the figure does not mark any well defined circumstance; for it does not absolutely rest on the right leg, and you might even fancy that it totters. There is moreover a manifest contradiction in the attitude; from the disposition of the legs, the figure appears to be walking, whereas the manner in which it supports itself upon the spear is adapted only to a person in repose.

The artist in giving his hero a costume in the antique style, ought also to have given him a character appropriated to it. In this respect he had but two methods of proceeding, and the ancients furnished him with numerous models for the purpose. These were, either to preserve the resemblance of the face of the hero, and to form an ideal model for the rest, or to copy the individual, and to represent him in some circumstance calculated to inspire the highest idea of his person.

Canova adopted neither the one nor the other of these methods; he exhibits neither the ideal character of a hero, nor the real character of the individual. To this essential fault are added others which are common to his other works. The breast is large and heavy, the body is too long, the loins are too small; the arms, the hands, and the feet, have no distinct character; the head is not in the middle of the shoulders, and the left shoulder does not produce a physical effect consistent with its disposition. Upon the whole, this statue is very large, without any air of grandeur. The folds of the mantle are arranged with too much minuteness, and in a manner inconsistent with the principal idea of the subject. There is no connoisseur but what infinitely prefers to this statue that of the King of Naples executed by the same artist.

Canova has since executed several other works:

A copy of the Venus de Medicis, for the museum of Florence.

A Venus coming out of the Bath, covering her bosom and thighs with a drapery.

A statue of the Princess Borghese, half naked, reclined on a couch, resting her head on one hand, and holding an apple in the other.

A bust of Pope Pius VII.

A bust of the Emperor Francis II.

A monument

A monument for Volpato, the engraver, a friend of the artist's.

Theseus vanquishing a Centaur.

This last group is superior to those of Hercules and Lychas, and The Two Pugilists. The figure of Theseus is sketched in a bolder manner, and, though the position in which he appears announces extraordinary efforts, it is nevertheless natural, and has nothing exaggerated. The centaur is down upon his fore legs, and is endeavouring to rise again by the exertion of his hinder ones. Theseus presses with his knee the human body of his antagonist, and is preparing to strike him upon the head with an enormous club. One of the Centaur's arms stays that of Theseus, and the other rests upon the ground The hero has not any point of support. His mantle projects behind, either by the effect of the motion, or because it is blown by the wind. But this drapery is heavy, and impedes the movements of the hero. The action is represented at a moment which inspires less fear than horror, since there can no longer exist any doubt respecting the fate of the Centaur. Besides, the spectator sees less of the monster, which might justify the fury of the hero, than of the human part of the Centaur, which is calculated to excite pity rather than any other sentiment.

Having followed Canova through the career of sculpture, let us now trace him through that of painting. The following are the pieces with which he has enriched that art.

A naked Venus, as large as life, reclining on a bed and holding a mirror. A young and beautiful girl served him for a model. This picture has been engraved.

Another Venus, likewise naked, in a different attitude. She is asleep and a satyr crowned with vine-leaves is peeping at her.

The three Graces embracing, the figures of half the natural size.

A Mother with three Children, one of whom is lying in her lap, while the two others are playing about her.

A naked Female going to dress herself.

Cephalus, weeping over the corpse of Procris.

A lute-player.

Two heads, larger than life, after the manner of Giorgione.

The portrait of an old man, after the manner of the ancient painters.

His own portrait.

The examination of these pieces confirms the idea we have wished to give of the talents of the artist. The paintings of sculptors generally display in the harshness of the figures the spirit of their favourite art. This may be particularly observed in the productions of Michael Angelo; but Canova is an exception to the general rule, and his manner resembles that of Bernini, who gave his figures more delicacy and elegance, than precision and character. The pictures of our artist are in general weak, the composition is vague, the figures soft and destitute of animation. They might be taken for the performances of a female, rather than the productions of the vigorous pencil of a man; but in regard to colouring Canova is sometimes superior to professed painters. We discover in it the excellent principles of the Venetian school. The colours possess the highest degree of local truth, and melt into one another with much softness. The contours are not marked in a manner sufficiently prominent; the figures in the back-ground are lost, or seem to be enveloped in clouds; the faces are always replete with grace, but destitute of character; they announce those soft souls which are always ready to be affected, and to fall into extacies of a vague sensibility, without being able to tell what it is that excites those emotions in their bosoms.

The choice of the subjects likewise corroborates the idea of the peculiar tendency which we have thought we discovered in Canova, to the tender and the pleasing. He rather possesses the art of colouring than of painting, including under the latter denomination the rigid art of design. It is precisely those subjects which ought to exhibit something of indecision in the character, that Canova meets with the greatest ability; and to this must doubtless be ascribed the perfection of the group of Cupid and Psyche, represented standing. The numerous faults he has committed in the representation of heroic persons, evince that he is out of his proper sphere, and that art cannot always supply the deficiencies of nature. On comparing his different productions, we are continually led back to the same idea for the determination of his talent, and from the perfection of the works which are in his way, we may still more correctly ascertain the limits of those departments of the art in which he does not rise above mediocrity.

A considerable resemblance may be found between the moral character of this artist, and the taste which he displays

in his works. Canova, lives wholly in his art. To his astonishing activity we owe so great a number of productions in the space of twenty three years; and the last works of his chisel manifest by their superiority over those which preceded them, that he still aspires to a higher degree of perfection. His moral qualities will, doubtless, contribute to augment the interest which he cannot fail of exciting as an artist: a character replete with mildness and good-nature, an amiable frankness, integrity, extreme modesty amidst triumphs and marks of honour procured him by his talents, disinterested and generous sentiments, a heart disposed to benevolence and uninfected by jealousy of the success of others. Here are assuredly abundant subjects for the proudest eulogy. So many virtues, independent of talents, are so seldom found combined in one and the same individual, that they alone might suffice to raise Canova above the level of ordinary men. What more can be said in commendation of the character of this celebrated artist? His brilliant success, so likely to excite the envy of his brethren, has never awakened their hatred; and his good-nature, while it captivates hearts disposed to love, at least disarms those which are strangers to that sentiment.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

HISTORY OF THE SEVARAMBIANS.

PLATO set the example of describing an imaginary commonwealth, in order to teach the real world how to legislate. The heroic delineations of the poet, whether they respect individual character or social combination, awaken imitations in that direction, and are often the causes of practical improvement.

The French have many attempts at political novel-writing, Telemaque, Sethos, Belisaire, and especially "The Year 2440." We have only the travels of Gaudentio di Lucca, and the History of the Sevarambians.

Who wrote this last book?

The question being thrown out the other day in a literary party, one person said it was Mandeville's, and another said it was written by the Maurice Ashley, who translated Xenophon's Cyropædia. Both seemed to rely on vague tradition and uncertain hearsay.

Probably some of your correspondents can solve the question on more satisfactory data, and name to us the author of this remarkable political romance. Community of goods, property in women, worship of the sun by joyful festivities, are the prominent features of the imaginary legislation. The book hangs in hand, but is worth reading.

LESLIE'S SYNONYMS.

The author of this book tells us that a coiner of new and hard words is called a *logodædalist*: this is making the name an echo to the sense, and supplying at once an example and a definition.

A PAPIST.

We are a steady people; terms of abuse continue fashionable among us very long. Voltaire says: "On imprima, au sujet du celèbre Pope, pour l'honneur de la literature, et pour avancer les progrès de l'esprit humain, plus de cent libelles, dans lesquels on lui prouvait qu'il était athée, et, ce qui est plus fort en Angleterre, on lui reprocha d'etre catholique."

A PROTESTANT.

Cardinal Polignac, passing through Rotterdam, desired to see Bayle. And are you a Lutheran, or a Bucerist, or a Calvinist? enquired his eminence. I am a protestant, replied Bayle, for I protest against them all.

LINES OF VIRGIL HAPPILY APPLIED.

A German newspaper, describing the civilities shown by our princess royal to Bonaparte, preparatory to an intermarriage with his family, and to the acquisition of a regal dignity at his hands, quoted these words from the Æneid:—

Lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris, epulæque ante ora paratæ
Regifico luxu.

ARTHUR OF BRITANY.

The first edition of *Artur de Bretagne* is in quarto, and was printed at Paris with black letters in 1502. A second edition bears the date of 1543 and a third of 1584. This romance of chivalry is ascribed by Tressan to the historian Froissard.

A NEAT GALLANTRY.

The Comte de Tressan having received a kiss from the young Marchioness de B—— aged only fourteen, thus celebrates the event:—

"Mon

Mon cœur de ce baiser frissonne ;
Et c'est trop tard qu'il s'apperçoit,
Que c'est l'amitié qui le donne,
Que c'est l'amour qui le reçoit.

MILDNESS OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS TOWARDS SLAVES.

In the Spanish West Indies the slaves have Saturday to work for themselves, and Sunday to pass in recreation, or in worship. This practice is imitated from that of the primitive Christian church. Pseudo-Clemens, Constitut. Apostol. lib. viii. c. 33. thus records the order: "Ego Petrus et ego Paulus constituimus, ut servi quinque diebus operentur, Sabbato vero et Dominicâ quiescant, vel ferientur in ecclesiâ propter doctrinam pietatis. Sabbatum enim diximus cretionis habere rationem, Dominicam resurrectionis." Further, a great annual holiday is conceded to the slaves: "Magnâ hebdomate totâ, et eâ quæ illam sequitur, servi otientur.

All the steps, by which slavery or vassalage was abolished in the antient world, deserve close notice; as it may be hoped that our colonial possessions will ere long be engaged in conferring a similar benefit by a speedier process.

PROPHECY OF CARDANUS.

Cardanus was the bastard son of a woman of condition, and born at Pavia, in 1501. It was said that his mother, in order to conceal her shame, attempted in early infancy to destroy him by a poisonous beverage which injured his intellects. He was, however, expensively educated, and became a proficient in judicial astrology, and mathematical science. He published many books, obtained a pension from the pope, and died in 1576. He calculated his own nativity, found he should die of hunger, and starved himself to fulfil the horoscope. In his book *De Rerum Varietate*, which was printed at Basil in 1557, the following prophecy occurs: "Necesse est anno Christi MDCCC. magnam mutationem futuram esse in Christi lege." This announcing before hand a revolution in the Christian church, a second reformation, for the beginning of the nineteenth century, is one of those curious coincidences between expectation and event which superstition might mistake for preternatural.

SOLEMNIZATION OF MATRIMONY.

It is of no consequence to a man who is going to be married what words the priest mutters over him: whether the benediction be in the name of the Virgin Mary, or of the guest at Cana, or of the collective Trinity. But it is of much consequence to a conscientious man what words *he* is called upon to use. In the following passage, if a man has made a settlement on his wife, or happens to be an Unitarian, his tongue must faulter. "With this ring I thee wed; with my body I thee worship: and with all my worldly goods I thee endow, in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE PEDIGREE OF THE PERCIVALS.

To the readers of chivalrous legends it is well known, that Joseph of Arimathea came to settle in Brittany, and brought with him from Jerusalem the very cup, which Jesus Christ employed at the farewell-supper, and handed round with the celebrated words: "This is my blood." The cup was never dry; but always contained some of the *Sanguis realis*, or real blood of Christ; and for this reason came to be called the Sang-real, or Sangrale. The descendants of Joseph of Arimathea had the guardianship of this cup, and also of the real lance, which the centurion Longinus plunged into the heart of Jesus, while he hung upon the cross. A supernatural power was inherent in both these relics; in so much that they could be kept only by such as preserved their virginity. A miraculous disease always fell upon the keeper of them, as soon as he had broken the vow of chastity: and it was only by transferring them to pure hands of the same sacred family, that a recovery could be obtained from heaven.

In the time of our King Arthur this sacramental cup and this deicidal spear were in the keeping of a king of Armorica, who, having fallen in love with a fair pilgrim, that came to worship the precious relics, was punished for his frailty, by the spear's falling upon him, and inflicting a wound, whence blood and water incessantly trickled.

Arthur was desirous of possessing these relics, which were known to bring spiritual blessings on the country to which they belonged, to preserve its churches from pillage and pollution, and to strengthen the authority and reputation of its prince. In order to learn how to procure them, Arthur went to consult the dead body of Merlin, which retained the appearance of life, and uttered oracles from the tomb. Merlin declared that the time for the conquest of the Sangreal was come; and that one of the knights of Arthur was the predestined proprietor. A curious catechism was proposed; and it was found that of all the knights of the Round Table, only Sir Percival of Wales had preserved his chastity inviolate; and that he alone could hope to achieve the

conquest of the Sangreal, which was in the keeping of his kinsman.

The story of his enterprize, which completely succeeded, forms the subject of one of the most extensive romances of chivalry. The prose edition of the romance of Percaval le Galois, printed at Paris in 1530, ascribes the previous metrical romance to one Messenier. The only known manuscripts of the metrical original ascribe it to Chretien de Troyes, who flourished about 1190. The German translator ascribes it to Guyot.

ROLLIN, AND BISHOP NEWTON.

Two books have lately been reprinted very undeserving of that honour. Rollin's Ancient History, and Bishop Newton's work on the Prophecies. Both these authors hold up Herodotus as a fabler; Xenophon's Cyropædia as history; Isaiah's Oracles as applying to the siege of Babylon by Cyrus, and not to that by Darius; and Darius as having preceded Astyages: four notorious and fundamental historic blunders.

OBERON.

How much nonsense the annotators of Shakspeare would read, in order to explain phrases which were obsolete because they were improper. How little pains they have taken to trace the sources of his plots and to complete the fables of his mythology. What do the notes to the Midsummer Night's Dream tell us about Oberon? Hardly any thing. Yet Oberon is mentioned in three different romances of chivalry, Huon de Bordeaux, Isaye le Triste, and Ogier le Danois.

ANECDOTE OF FOX.

Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established church; but when the preacher uttered sentiments which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad brimmed hat, and take it off again when a welcome train of doctrine recurred. If he had sitten long with his hat on, and the ill-sounding propositions, or fulminations, continued, he would slowly rise, and silently walk out. It was for purposes of habitual protest that the quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on. This is a decorous protest; and it might not be amiss, now that sermons so horribly intolerant are daily dinning in our ears, if the friends of political equity were occasionally to put their hats on at church, or in obstinate cases quietly to walk out.

INGENIOUS QUOTATION.

One, who had an inflammation in his eyes, sent for a surgeon to bleed him, and solicited the operation in these words of Gray:—

Dear is the light, that visits these sad eyes;
Dear as the ruddy drops, that warm my heart.

PYM AND POPERY.

At the beginning of the Long Parliament a cry of "No Popery" was much heard in this kingdom. One of the oddest expressions of alarm was the following simile of Pym. "Popery," said he, "may be compared to the dry bones of Ezekiel; which first came together from afar, then sinews and flesh grew upon them, afterwards the skin covered them, and lastly, breath and life was put into them." The comparison is yet more applicable now. Popery is indeed become a heap of dry bones; and the very priests are at a loss which to select as worthy to become the skeletons of a reanimated church. Sinews and flesh will not grow upon them, without long industry and governmental patronage. The eventual recreation must assume a new, a glossy, a glorified skin. And the whole apprehended process resembles more the imagery of a visionary than the foresight of a prophet.

Nature is wont to supersede decay by analogous reproduction: what has been comes no more.

THE PASSIONS.

Sober passions make common men: says Diderot. If I await the enemy when my country is in danger, I am an ordinary citizen. If the peril of a friend leaves me aware of my own, I have but a circumspect friendship. Is my life dearer to me than my mistress, I love but like my neighbours. Governed passions degrade extraordinary men. Constraint annihilates the grandeur and energy of nature. The superstitions, which society calls in to controul and moderate the impulse of our feelings, are impediments to excellence. Behold yon tree, it is to the luxuriance of its branches that you owe the freshness and extent of its shade: you will enjoy it until winter shall strip away its foliage. Had it been pruned, when young——

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET TO HOPE.

IMITATED FROM CARLO MARIA MAGGI, BY MARIANA STARKE.

SWEET Hope! Benignant present from above,
Friend to the wretch who owns no friend beside;
Parent of Comfort, gentle nurse of Love,
On earth our treasure, and to heav'n our guide!

Thou who, when Conscience dooms my guilt-stain'd soul
To the dark cavern of the fiend Despair,
Canst all my anguish, all my fears controul,
And bid me trust a Saviour's grace to share!
Thro' fev'rish life protect me, guardian Pow'r;
Nor trembling flee, in that portentous hour
When Death's inverted torch shall meet my sight;
But bear thy suppliant to the realms of day;
Nor quit me, till thy semblance fade away
Mid awful Certainty's refulgent light!

SONNET TO THE CICALA *.

FROM THE SAME.

FAVOUR'D Cicala! thou, whose transient days
Th' ambrosial tears of balmy Morn sustain;
Contented on thy native woods to gaze,
No thought aspiring fills thy breast with pain.

As Ceres' herald, comes thy artless song,
With welcome sounds the peasant's ear to greet;
And while thou rov'st the yellow plains among,
No sportsmen rude dare rifle thy retreat.

Thou scorn'st the peasant's riches to destroy;
To prey on others' wealth ne'er gave thee joy,
Vocal, abstemious, unoffending fly!
Blissful thou liv'st, while summer-suns appear;
Peaceful thou di'st, ere wintry storms be near;
A death so tranquil scarcely is to die.

THE LEGEND OF BACCHUS & ARIADNE, A DRINKING SONG.

BACCHUS landed on an island
Where he Ariadne found,
Who the lowland and the highland
With her wails did fill all round.
Chorus of Echoes) Fill all round.

Curst be Theseus! she was shrieking;
Tempests, vent your rage on him!
Rocks, contrive his vessels breaking!
Surges, fill it to the brim.
To the brim.

On a broken plank then let him,
Ocean, plough an endless rout!
And, if raging thirst beset him,
Splash thy brine for drink about.
Drink about.

Why lament your vile despiser?
Why for such a lover pine?
Says the god, and softly eyes her,
Nymph forget to love and whine.
Love and wine.

Or if it too hard be for thee
Cupid's ardors to subdue;
Let them feed on one more worthy,
Haste thy arms to fill anew.
Fill anew.

Once, said she, I dwelt in gladness,
Minos' darling, Creta's boast;
Heroes lov'd me then to madness,
I was all the princes' toast.
The princes' toast.

But I fled my father's palace,
Welcom'd Theseus to my arms,
Made him drunk in pleasure's chalice;
Now he loaths my yielding charms.
Yielding charms.

Yet since thou art young and amorous,
And inclin'd to be my swain,
I will not be idly clamorous,
But consent to kiss again.
Kiss again.

SHENSTONE.

[*The late Mr. Greaves, of Claverton who was the friend and executor of Shenstone, was the author of the following inscription for an urn, erected in his garden to the memory of that poet.*]

ON A WOODBINE OR HONEYSUCKLE WHICH INSTINCTIVELY CLASPED ITS TENDRILS ROUND AN URN TO THE MEMORY OF SHENSTONE.

AMIDST these laurels ever green,
And ivy mantling round,
Poor Shenstone's votive urn is seen,
And consecrates the ground.

This limpid stream, that murmuring falls,
And winds those shades among,
His Leasowes to our mind recalls,
And sweetly plaintive song.

The woodbine here its sweetest flowers
And rambling shoots confines:
And round the urn, 'midst vernal showers,
Its sheltering foliage twines.

These roses, though they rarely view
The sun's all-cheering ray,
Yet, to the bard so justly due,
Their annual tribute pay.

Yon

* The Cicala, which somewhat resembles our English Chafer, is said to live only during the hottest months of summer, and to feed entirely upon air; it sits on a tree singing all day, in fine weather, and with a voice so loud as to astonish every person who sees the diminutive size of the insect.

If I mistake not, this Sonnet of Maggi's is an imitation from Anacreon. M.S.

Yon jessamine tho' so remote,
Its blossoms sweet as fair,
While pendant o'er the urn they float,
Perfume the ambient air.

Each fragrant shrub to poets dear,
Or pleasing to the sight,
Round Shenstone's urn assembled here
Their balmy sweets unite.

Yet sweeter far his verse was deem'd,
More beautiful his grove:
While he himself, by all esteem'd,
Claim'd universal love.

Tho' ere life's noon his glass was run,
Yet gain'd he endless fame:
Yet on the eve of ninety-one
How humble is my name!

My life's prolong'd full many a year
Beyond life's usual space;
Yet, ah! in that long line, I fear,
Heaven few good deeds can trace.

But, as I've cherish'd in my breast
A love of all mankind,
I may, 'tis hop'd, among the blest
An humble mansion find.

THE BLIND BARD OF MELES.

INSCRIBED TO THE REV. W. H. DRUMMOND, ON HIS POEM OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

OH, for a warning voice like thine,
Among Bohemia's hills to sound,
Or down the deep majestic Rhine!
To wake the nation's slumb'ring round,
Or from old Jura's cloudy cone
On wings of thunder borne along,
To shake the tyrant on his throne,
And paralyze the bloody throng!
Alas! o'er Europe's mournful plains
His syren tribes have sped before,
Her torpid genius lies in chains,
A victim to the wizard's lore.
And Fate's relentless doom they taught *,
To render all resistance vain;
And Pleasure's rosy bands they brought,
To soothe the woes of mental pain.
And hark! around Britannia's coast
The soft enchantments load the gale;
To lead the soldier from his post,
By fatal charms to Circe's vale.

Thus o'er the Cyclad Isle of old
From Eastern climes the dæmon flew;
And wav'd aloft his wings of gold,
And shed pollution's dulcet dew.
The Son of Hades and of Night
From Eastern climes dismis'd the foe;
To put all manly Thought to flight,
And lay the pride of Virtue low.
He thought to quench the mental beam,
And many a conquer'd soul despoil'd:
At length, by Meles' haunted stream,
A sightless bard* his purpose foil'd.
O yet, by Meles' haunted shore
Methinks that sightless bard I see;
When Pleasure to Circean lore
Attun'd her Lydian minstrelsie.
Now startled by her clanging lyre,
Her votaries left the melting dance;
And Freedom's unextinguish'd fire
From every eye was seen to glance.
"As Priam's artful son (he cry'd)
Allur'd the Spartan Queen away,
So Eastern guile, by dæmons ply'd,
Will make your manly worth a prey.
"And when, beneath the viewless foe,
Your hardihood is lull'd asleep,
A tyrant's hand will strike the blow,
And print the dire example deep.
"*You* will forget the lesson soon,
But other tribes the lay will hear:
Athens will hail the glorious boon,
And grasp the Marathonian spear.
"Thermopylæ's† immortal name,
Wafted along the tide of Time,
Shall wake again the godlike flame
In many a distant age and clime.
"On Erin's‡ shore the battle's roar
Is heard beyond the rolling wave;
The Minstrel band intrepid stand,
And point to glory, or the grave.
"Thermopyla immortal name
The Northern echoes shall renew;
When with her mountain sons of Fame,
Freedom assails the hostile crew.
"Hark! on the Caledonian‖ targe
The sound of combat rings afar;
The Grampian spears begin the charge,
And stem the thund'ring tide of war.
"But other climes and other times
Shall see the glorious day return;
The fiery god shall ride the flood
On bickering wheels in triumph borne."§
Thus poesy can touch the chord
That wakes the soul's responsive glow;
And courage hears the magic word
That nerves the hand to strike the blow.

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* Alluding to the combined effects of Fatalism (propagated by a certain set of writers) and what are called sentimental compositions. The author of these lines has not seen all that has been written on the subject of Love in late times, such as the Lyre of Love, the Pleasures of Love, &c. We are also promised the Philosophy of Love. Nor will he venture to criticise on them, unless by two words, "Caveat emptor!"—that voluptuous kind of poetry adapted to what was celebrated in ancient times by the name of the Lydian Measure, and noted for its deleterious effects upon the mental powers.

* Homer, born by the river Meles.

† Homer's works, collected by Lycurgus, may have been supposed by poetical licence to have contributed to the victory of the Spartans at Thermopylæ.

‡ Battle of Clentarp, in Ireland, where the bards attended in the field to celebrate the deeds of valour of their countrymen.

‖ Battle of Bannock Burn, §and Trafalgar.

Perhaps

Perhaps even Bronte's awful shade,
Well pleas'd, may listen to thy strain,
And wave the visionary blade,
And point to glorious deeds again.
O for a warning voice like thine,
Amid Bohemia's hills to sound,
Or down the long majestic Rhine,
To wake the nations slumbering round!
Or from old Jura's cloudy cone,
On wings of thunder borne along,
To shake the tyrant on his throne,
And paralyze the bloody throng!

TO MY CLOCK.

O LITTLE monitor of Time,
Too oft I hear thy warning bell;
Too often, with a silent tear,
I hear each hour's expiring knell.

While pain'd I mark thy moving hand—
What deed of virtue can I boast?
Thou sayest not what I have gain'd,
Thou only tellest what I've lost.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE have already received notice of the establishment of some Village Libraries on the plan detailed in our last Magazine, and we shall take an early opportunity to communicate the particulars of such establishments. We have the satisfaction to find that the President of the Board of Agriculture honours them by his particular sanction and recommendation.

It is determined that the Account of the Travels of Lord Valentia, in Asia and Africa, shall appear early in the ensuing winter, forming three elegant volumes in quarto, each illustrated with from twenty-five to thirty engravings. This work, in every point of view, claims a higher degree of public interest than any original book of Travels that has appeared in England for many years past.

The Queen and the five princesses lately visited a school on Mr. Lancaster's plan, established by the Hon. Mrs. Harcourt, at Clewer, near Windsor. They staid near an hour and a half in the school-room, greatly admiring the plan of education, and delighted with the order, the happiness, and the improvement of the children. They left it with many expressions of the high gratification they had met with in this little field of benevolence, and not without subscribing liberally to the institution. The school was opened and organized by two young men from Mr. Lancaster's Free School in St. George's fields.

The Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, proposes to publish in five volumes quarto, a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert. In this edition it is intended to reprint the whole of Herbert, and to insert in their proper places his corrections and additions; copious notes, bibliographical and bibliographical, will be given so as to form not only a history of printing in England, but a history of English literature; English bibles, chronicles, early poetry, plays and romances will be particularly described; accurate and well executed fac-similes of the types and devices of the early printers, and a number of curious wood-cuts from rare books will be added, with a view to afford an illustration of the progress of engraving in Great Britain and Ireland; an account of the private presses in England; a list of books printed at the university presses of Oxford and Cambridge; and of those printed by Ruddiman, Bowyer, and Baskerville. It is intended to strike off sixty copies of this work on imperial quarto, each of the volumes of which will have three extra plates.

MISS OWENSON has just finished a work on the State of Rustic Society and Manners, in the remote province of Connaught, which will be published in a few days, under the title of "*Sketches.*"

Mr. VANCOUVER's recent Survey of Devonshire, is almost completed at press, and will be published within the current month. The Survey of Cheshire, by Mr. Holland, and of Inverness-shire, by Dr. Robertson, will appear in October, completing twenty-five counties in England and Scotland, of which statistical accounts will have been published by the Board of Agriculture.

A Translation of MILLIN's Journey in the South of France, will appear in the Journal of Contemporary Voyages and Travels.

Dr. BEDDOES has a work ready for publication, entitled Researches Anatomical and Practical on Fever, as connected with Inflammation.

Messrs. DULAU and Co. of Soho-square, intend to publish an English edition, with impressions of the original plates of the magnificent work now printing at Paris under the title of *Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne.* Every lover of literature will wish them success in so splendid an undertaking.

Miss PLUMTREE has issued proposals for publishing an English translation of Schmidt's classical History of Germany; the work to extend in English to five volumes, in quarto, at two guineas each.

Mr. NIGHTINGALE has made considerable progress in a work, to be entitled, "A Portraiture of Society," as taken from a view of the assemblies, associations, institutions, societies, meetings, and clubs in and near the metropolis, whether religious, charitable, literary, philosophical, political, commercial, convivial, or recreative. This work will be interspersed with criticisms, anecdotes, and biographical sketches, and will be embellished with select views of the most beautiful and magnificent halls in London and Westminster, and with portraits of well known public characters.

The Rev. Richard BURNETT, of Bungay, intends to publish in an octavo volume, various English and Latin poems, translations, &c. to which will be prefixed an Essay on the composition and structure of Latin verse.

Mr. George DOUGLAS, author of a translation of Euclid's Elements, has in the press, a Set of Mathematical Tables, including Logarithms of numbers from 1 to 10,000, and by an auxiliary table to 100,000,000, or more if necessary; tables of natural and artificial sines, tangents, &c. and of natural and artificial sines to every degree, minute, &c. &c. Directions for their use and application are given along with them.

The Buchanan Sermon on translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, preached by the Rev. Mr. Wrangham, before the university of Cambridge last May, will make its appearance very shortly, accompanied with notes and illustrations.

The Lectures on Painting, delivered by the late John OPIE, esq. R.A. at the Royal Academy and the Royal Institution, in the years 1806 and 1807, are proposed to be published in quarto, accompanied by a portrait of the author, engraved from a painting by himself.

Dr. HALLIDAY of Halesworth has in the press, Observations on the Causes and Consequences of Emphyrema, which will make its appearance early in September.

Some experiments have been made at Hudson's Bay with frozen quicksilver. It has been reduced to sheets as thin as paper, by beating it upon an anvil, with a hammer both at the same temperature as the quicksilver. On plunging a mass of frozen quicksilver into a glass of warm water, the latter was immediately frozen, the glass was shivered into a thousand pieces, and the quicksilver became fluid again.

A new edition of Professor PLAYFAIR'S Illustrations of the late Dr. Hutton's Theory of the Earth, with very considerable additions, is preparing for the press.

A new edition is in the press of Quarles's Meditations, called "Judgment and Mercy for Afflicted Souls." Besides the Editor's Preface, a Life of Quarles, written by his widow, and a Portrait of the Author, will be prefixed.

Two volumes of Sermons, written by JOHN M. MASON, D.D. pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church at New York, will soon make their appearance in London.

It is intended to publish in the course of this year, Memoirs of the Voyages, Adventures, and extraordinary long Life of David SALMON, now living at Liverpool, the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion, commanded by Commodore Anson, with whom he sailed round the world. This narrative will contain an account of the vicissitudes and toils of nearly a century on sea and land, in various parts of the world.

The Lansdown Library of Manuscripts has been purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, at an average of the valuation made by three parties, being £4925. Mr. Planta the principal librarian of the Museum estimated their value in the following manner:

	£.
Burleigh and Cecil Papers, 120 lots, at 10*l.* - - -	1,200
Sir Julius Cæsar's Papers, 50 vols. at 10*l.* - - - - -	500
Twenty-seven volumes of original Registers of Abbeys, at 10*l.* -	270
One hundred and fifty volumes, at 5*l.*	750
Nine hundred and eighty-five ditto, at 2*l.* - - - - -	1970
Forty numbers of royal letters, at 5*l.*	200
Eight volumes of Chinese Drawings	80
	£4970

The Petty Papers, amounting to fifteen volumes, were reserved by the family.

Mr. TOWNSEND, proposes to publish a Work entitled, "Vis Veritatis, or the Progress of Truth;" containing the Elements of Government, in a description of the origin and nature of moral agency, and

and its effects on the government of families, associated bodies, provinces and kingdoms.

The various Works of the late excellent Dr. Horne, bishop of Norwich, are about to be published in an uniform manner, in six volumes octavo to which will be prefixed the Life of the Bishop, written by the Rev. W. Jones.

The number of persons who visited the British Museum in 1805, was 11,989; in 1806, 11,824; and from January to June 1807, 6815.

The author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, &c. announces the Military Annals of Revolutionary France, from the beginning of the last war to the end of the present year 1807, to be published by subscription, in four large volumes, quarto. Besides maps of the countries which have been the theatres of war, and plans of encampments, sieges, and battles, these volumes will be embellished with portraits of all the commanders-in-chief, and of every other general who during the above period has been admired for genius or talents.

M. Fourcroy, Professor of Chemistry. at Paris, having published an enlarged edition of his "Philosophy of Chemistry," a Translation of it by Mr. W. Desmond, is in the press.

The second Part of the "Medical Observer," containing an impartial account of quack medicines; copies of the specifications from the patent office, with much interesting information relative to the practice of quacks, &c. &c., will be published on the first of October next.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch, with some corrections of the Text, the Four Deficient Parallels supplied, considerable additions to the Notes, new Tables of Times, Coins, &c. by the Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. F.R.S. is nearly ready for publication.

Early in the month will be published, a new edition of Dr. Stanhope's Translation of "*Thomas à Kempis, on the Imitation of Christ.*"

The Rev. W. Shepherd, the author of the Life of Poggio Bracciolini, has in the press, *Dialogus an Seni sit Uxor ducenda*, which was written by Poggio, about the year 1435, and deposited in the royal library at Paris, where it was transcribed by Mr. Shepherd during the interval of peace in 1804.

The number of pits at work together at Castle Comer in Ireland, remarkable for its mines of what is usually called Kilkenny coal, was in the year 1800, sixteen; many years have elapsed since twenty-four were at work, and the smallest number that has been known is twelve.

It is proposed as an object highly important in a commercial point of view, to make a small establishment on the now almost depopulated island of Otaheite; and to render it useful in the navigation to and from Botany Bay, as a place where ships may procure abundant supplies of pork and vegetables. The king of Owhyhee is making himself master of the other Sandwich Islands; is improving them to the greatest prosperity of agriculture and population; is ambitious of making them seats of manufacture and commerce; and even proposes to open a trade to Nootka Sound and Bengal.

It is a curious fact that the Romans, during their residence in Britain, established a manufactory of woollen cloth at Winchester, which was so extensive as to supply their army; and there is reason to believe that the trade which they introduced into Britain, was not neglected by the native inhabitants, for the first nine hundred years of the Christian era. The long Spanish wool was imported into this country so early as the twelfth century, and we find that since the days of Edward III. British fleeces were admirably adapted to the kind of cloth which was in greatest request, though now they are generally unequal to the production of that which is sought after.

In the year 1770, there was only one stage-coach to London, and one to Liverpool, which went from or came into Manchester, and they set out only twice a week. There are now twenty-seven distinct coaches which run from Manchester, of which eighteen set out every day, and eight others three times a-week, to their different places of destination. In the year 1754, a *flying coach* was advertised, and it promised in the following words, that "However incredible it might appear, it would actually arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester." The distance is one hundred and eighty-five miles, and the journey is now performed by the mail-coaches in about thirty hours, and on some occasions it has been travelled in twenty hours.

Mr. Charles Bell's Lectures commence on the 2d of October, at his Anatomical Rooms and Museum, No. 10, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, and offer every accommodation to the student of anatomy and surgery.

Dr. Badham's Lectures on the Practice of Physic, Chemistry, and the Materia

teria Medica, will be commenced on Thursday morning, 7th of October, at eight o'clock, and continued at the same hour.

Dr. REID's Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will recommence on Monday the fifth of October, at eight o'clock in the evening, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square: where, the remainder of the Course will be delivered at ten o'clock in the morning of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until its conclusion.

The Lectures at the adjoining Ho-pitals of ST. THOMAS and GUY, will commence as follows:

ST. THOMAS's.—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery; by MR CLINE and MR. ASTLEY COOPER. Thursday, October 1st, at two o'clock.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by MR. ASTLEY COOPER. Monday, October 5th at 8 in the evening.

GUY's.—Practice of Medicine; by DR. BABINGTON and DR CURRY. Friday, October 2d, at 10 o'clock.

Chemistry; by DR. BABINGTON, DR. MARCET, and MR. ALLEN. Saturday, October 3d, at 10 o'clock.

Midwifery, and Diseases peculiar to Women and Children; by DR. HAIGHTON. Monday, October 5, at 8 in the morning.

Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica; by DR. CURRY, and DR. CHOLMLEY. Tuesday, October 6, at 8 in the evening.

Physiology; or, Laws of the Animal Economy; by DR. HAIGHTON. Wednesday, October 7th, at 7 in the evening.

Experimental Philosophy; by MR. ALLEN. To begin in November.

Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases; by DR. BABINGTON, DR. CURRY, and DR. MARCET.

N.B These several Lectures are so arranged as not to interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete Course of Medical and Surgical Instruction.—Terms and other particulars may be learnt of MR. STOCKER, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital; who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as Pupils to such of the Lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has granted a remarkable charter to the colony of Scotsmen, who have been settled in the mountains of Caucasus for the last four years. The rights and privileges accorded to these people, who form a detached settlement in a district so thinly peopled, and bordering on the territories of so many uncivilized tribes of Mahometans and heathens, are intended to increase their activity in extending trade and manufactures, and to place them, in respect to their immunities, on the same footing with the Evangelical Society of Sarepta. They are to have the additional allotments of land as near as possible to the village which they have already founded. Of these his majesty secures to them the perpetual possession, promising that no part of the tract allotted to their community shall ever pass by sale, mortgage, bill of emption, or any other pretence into the occupation of strangers. They are exempted from all imposts or burthens for thirty years; at the end of which period they, instead of the poll tax, are to pay fifteen copechs of rent for each acre of arable land, and to pay their proportion of the land tax, and to remain exempt from all other imposts, from the civil and military service of the state, and from the billeting of soldiers in any of their villages. The free exercise of their religion is confirmed to them, and the internal affairs and police of their settlement, shall for ever be administered by a magistrate, chosen from among themselves. His passports will be a sufficient authority for them to travel and traffic in every part of the empire, but not for leaving the country. The chief magistrate is not without special permission, to admit to the privileges of a colonist any Russian subject, but is at liberty to receive as settlers, Kabardans, Circassians, and every other description of Mahometans and heathens, being free people, and taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty. These may also become converts to the religion of the colony. The colonists may also buy and keep Kabardan, Circassian, and other Mahometan and heathenish slaves. They may freely exercise every sort of trade, art, or manufacture, and, within their own limits distil and vend spirituous liquors. The colony is placed under the special protection of the civil government of Caucasus.

GERMANY.

Mr. WILBERFORCE's view of Christianity has been translated into the German language at Frankfort.

M. RITNER has published at Dresden a print to the honour of Klopstock, consisting of a large oriental landscape, in which is placed the monument of that poet. It is intended to be followed by three others to Schiller, Herdier, and Kant.

It is asserted in a German journal that there are beavers in Westphalia on the banks of the Lippe, and that they continue there in spite of the endeavours of the inhabitants to destroy them. This appears, it is said, very evidently from the great

great number of trees which are fallen on the river sides. The question arising from this fact, if admitted, is, whether these beavers live in societies, in pairs, or solitary?

FRANCE.

Messrs. DESCOSTILS and HASSENFRATZ, have found from repeated trials, that the mineral commonly termed *spathic iron* is extremely variable in its degree of fusibility, and that it produces a metal of very different qualities. M. Descostils is of opinion, that the difficult fusibility of some specimens proceeds from the magnesia which enters into their composition, since all the infusible kinds of spathic iron he had analysed, contained this earth; and even when he added a portion of it to fusible specimens, it had the effect of depriving them of this quality. Hence, he explains the effect of exposure to air and humidity, in facilitating the fufion of these minerals, from sulphuric acid being formed, by the decomposition of pyrites, and dissolving the magnesia. M. Hassenfratz, on the contrary, rejects this theory, and contends, that he has examined several kinds of infusible spathic iron which contained no magnesia in their composition; and he explains the action of air and moisture, from their destroying the cohesion of the mineral. We promise our readers an early account of the experiments undertaken by these two ingenious chemists, in order to decide this important metallurgic question.

The first and second volumes of the Asiatic Researches have lately been translated into French, and printed at the imperial printing-office.

Coal is actually worked in forty-seven departments of France, and indications of its existence have been traced in sixteen others. The yearly produce from the mines of thirty-four departments has been estimated at 77,600,000 quintals. More than 60,000 individuals earn their subsistence at the French collieries.

It is well known that various substances diffuse, under different circumstances, a phosphoric light more or less vivid and permanent. Such are the fluate of lime, and some kinds of phosphat of lime, when thrown in powder on heated bodies. The Bologna phosphorus, after being exposed to light, emits it again in the dark. Some sulphurets of zinc, when strongly rubbed with hard bodies, rotten wood, certain fishes, and other animal substances, when in a state of putrescence display also similar phenomena. The physical and mathematical class of the French National Institute has proposed as the subject of a prize, to be adjudged on the first Monday of January, 1809, the following question. "To ascertain, by experiments, the relations which subsist between the different modes of phosphorescence, and the cause to which each species is owing, excluding from examination the phenomena of this kind which are observed in living animals." The prize is a gold medal of the value of three thousand francs. The memoirs must be transmitted to the secretary of the Institute, previous to the first of October, 1808. The same class had proposed at its last public sitting but one, as the subject of a prize to be adjudged on the 26th of June, 1807, the following question. "To determine, by anatomical and chemical experiments and observations, what are the phenomena attendant on the torpor which certain animals, such as marmots, dormice, &c. undergo during winter, with respect to the circulation of the blood, respiration, and irritability, and to ascertain what are the causes of this sleep, and why it is peculiar to these animals?" The memoirs ought to have been sent to the secretary of the Institute before the 21st of March, 1807; but as the change of the period of its public sittings does not permit the class to adjudge the prize till the month of January, 1808, it extends the term, during which, essays can be received till the first of October, 1807.

M. SAGE, a Member of the Institute, gives the following curious account of the soporific effects produced, by the exhalations of saffron. This plant, it would appear, is cultivated in great abundance in Gatinais, one of the former provinces of France, and is gathered during the autumn. The farmers after carefully collecting the flowers, spread them on linen cloths, in their dwelling-houses. In the evening the females are employed in picking off the pistils, the odour of which produces the most alarming effects on the nervous system. The disease induced in this way is termed by the inhabitants, the *soporific fever*, and with which they are never affected but during the saffron harvest, which usually lasts one month. The narcotic effect of this odorous emanation greatly resembles that produced by opium; it is capable of occasioning death, especially in feeble patients and children. Like the affection produced by opium, it is most effectually combated by the employment of vinegar, of which the following facts afford a confirmation. Madame G——— being in the Gatinais saw a child laid out for dead, but who, in fact, was

was only affected with that species of torpor produced by the odour of saffron flowers. She happily succeeded in recalling the infant to life, by means of vinegar, gooseberry water and the employment of friction with flannel dipped in a little vinegar. M. Sage himself once succeeded in relieving a person from a similar comatose state, who had been affected by remaining a long time in a garden abounding with poppies. He also relates the following remarkable circumstance which occurred in his residence on the fourth of the present month. About half past one o'clock in the afternoon, the thunder was attracted by the *paratonnerre*, or conductor, erected on the top of his study, at the *Hotel de la Monnaie*. On hearing a violent and rumbling noise, but very different from that produced by a thunder-clap, he observed to the person who was with him, "The thunder approaches us." At the same moment, a woman who was standing near the chimney, in the kitchen adjoining his appartment, was terrified by the appearance of an extremely vivid light filling the whole funnel of the chimney, which is only ten or twelve feet distant from the *paratonnerre*. This kitchen is only lighted from the top roof, by four squares of glass. At the same instant, a violent shock was perceived not only in M. Sage's study, but also in the kitchen. The rapid succession of the noise and flashes of lightning excited in his mind an apprehension lest the *paratonnerre* might in some respect be defective; on examination, however, its bars were found to be in a perfect state, as well as the conductor, which terminates in a well. From these circumstances M. Sage concludes that the *paratonnerre* must have been insufficient to carry off all the electric fluid, and had allowed a part of it to escape. It is much to be wished that similar observations could be obtained on this subject, as they would most probably enable us to ascertain whether several *paratonnerres* may not be necessary on the same building, or whether some method might not be discovered to improve and render them more perfect.

Our Paris correspondent informs us that the heat has been extremely intense during the whole of this summer, and that tempestuous weather has occurred less frequently than usual. Among the complaints at present most prevalent in Paris, are catarrhal affections, which, however, have, in general, readily yielded to the use of mild diluents, slightly acidulated, the occasional application of vesicatories and leeches to the pained parts of the chest, and similar means. Among young females, chlorotic affections probably occasioned by the extreme heat of the weather, have been also unusually frequent: In the treatment of this disease, medicines, instead of proving productive of benefit, have appeared rather to aggravate the complaint. The exercise of dancing in a moderate degree, while care is at the same time taken not suddenly to check perspiration, the use of tepid and acescent drinks, &c. have been found more useful in alleviating it than the prescriptions of the apothecary. Owing to the state of the atmosphère, consumption appears likewise to have proved very destructive. Besides the use of lowered air, the employment of fumigations with fir-shoots, on the supposition that the tuberculous affection did not extend beyond the bronchiæ, has tended greatly to relieve the patients, and retard the malady. As this disease has of late greatly increased in frequency, it will, he hopes, attract the particular attention of the faculty.

The quality of iron, it is well known, differs very materially according to the mines whence it is drawn, and the forges wherein it is prepared. M. VAUQUELIN has lately undertaken a series of interesting and important experiments in order to discover the causes of this difference. With this view, he not only analyzed the ores, and the melted metal, but also the fluxes which are added to it, and the scoriæ, or other refuse separated from it. In consequence of this examination, he discovered in the slimy iron ore of Burgundy and of Franche-comté, besides the oxide of iron, silica, alumine, lime, oxide of manganese, magnesia, and chromic acid. M. Vauquelin ascribes the bad quality of certain kinds of iron to some remaining mixture of the chrome, phosphorus, and magnesia; and he hence observes, that it should be the first care of refiners to free this metal from such injurious substances. Besides these valuable practical remarks, this ingenious chemist, from finding that the composition of this mineral, but more especially of the sublimed matter adhering to the furnaces, greatly resembles that of atmospheric stones, has taken occasion to suggest a new and plausible theory of this suprising phenomenon. The only difference, between the sublimed matter and these stones consists in nickel being found in the latter. As a considerable portion of this sublimed

matter

matter does not adhere to the furnace, but is carried to a great height in the atmosphere, M. Vauquelin, conceives it possible, that it may concur towards the formation of aërolites. The only difficulty attending this explanation, seems to be how these sublimed metals could enter into combination in the atmosphere, so as to form such large masses, as several of the stones in question.

HOLLAND.

A journal called the True Hollander, is published at the Hague in the French language which gives an account of the politics, literature, science, and the fine arts of Holland. This journal, from the circumstance of its being in French, is rendered much more interesting, because more accessible, than if it were written in the Dutch language.

ITALY.

At Castiglione, in the kingdom of Etruria, there is a lake of about two leagues in diameter which communicates with the sea, and produces great quantities of salt. The reservoir contains 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which after evaporation leaves, 11,000,000 pounds of salt.

According to a recent census of the population of Rome, the number of inhabitants is diminished in a very striking degree; it is at present only 134,973 persons of every age and condition. It was in 1783 upwards of 165,000, and in 1794 it was more than 167,000. The principal diminution appears to have been first perceived in 1793, in which year the number of inhabitants was 151,000.

The *Museum Borgianum* at Rome is now become one of the most considerable which remain at this time in that city. It was founded by the uncle of the late Cardinal Borgia, who died at Lyons in 1804, and contains among a great number of curious articles, a manuscript of the second century on a roll of Egyptian papyrus which has been described by Schon; an inscription in the Volscian language, the only one remaining in the dialect of that people; twelve Etruscan vases anciently used in sacrifices; these have been engraved and published under the cardinal's direction; upwards of 5000 Greek coins; more than a thousand Cufic coins, the most remarkable of which have been described by Adler; an Arabic globe, described by Asseman; several manuscripts in the Arabic and Syriac languages, &c. &c. As secretary to the society of the *Propaganda*, Cardinal Borgia increased in the printing-office of that institution, often at his own expence, the number of founts of types of foreign languages. Among others he gave a fount of Etruscan types, and encouraged Raphael Turki, the Egyptian bishop, to print his Coptic Grammar, and also promoted that of the language spoken by the Curds, of which Garzoni was the author.

PORTUGAL.

There are upwards of two hundred warm springs in this country; and it deserves to be particularly remarked, that the greater number and the hottest of them issue from granite.

On the little river Prisco a lead mine was discovered in 1740; but though the ore yields 92 per cent, and the vein is very large, it has never been worked with permanent advantage, owing to the injudicious interference of government. A colliery at Capo de Buarcos will probably be lost to the public from bad management and neglect, some of the works being already under water.

There is only one iron-foundery in Portugal, which is under the direction of Antonio Braga, who has introduced some important improvements in the process of converting the ore into metal. M. Braga also discovered plumbago at Ventizello, but he was enjoined by that suspicious government to desist from his researches.

AMERICA.

The strata of coal in Virginia lie near the surface of the earth, and are very thick. One stratum was lately discovered of the astonishing thicknesss of forty-two feet, and so near the surface, that the earth is merely taken off, and the coal dug out without undermining.

It is not much known, that vessels of considerable tonnage are built at Pittsburgh, on the river Ohio. One of the principal dockyards is on the Monongahela. The timber employed in the construction of these vessels is the white oak *(quercus alba)*, the red oak *(quercus rubra)*, the black oak *(quercus tinctoria)*, a species of walnut *(juglans pignut)*, the cluster cherry-tree *(Cerasus Virginiana)*, and a species of pine which is used for masts, and also for such parts of the vessel as require a lighter wood. The cordage is manufactured at Redstone, or at Lexington in Kentucky, where two good rope-walks are established, which also supply the ships built at Marietta and Louisville. There were lately a three-masted vessel on the stocks at Pittsburg, of 260 tons, and a galliot of 90, which, when finished, were to go down to New Orleans, on the Mississippi, a distance now ascertained with great precision to be

be 2100 miles, with a cargo of the productions of the country.

The province of New Brunswick, in British America, contains many millions of acres, frequently stretching down to the water's edge, covered with forests, from which the best masts of the second size may be obtained in any number. It also abounds in coal and lime, and has inexhaustible mountains of gypsum, or plaister of Paris, an article made use of for manure in the United States, and the annual expenditure of which, where the farmers, from the exhausted condition of their lands, can scarcely obtain any crops without it, is declared on the most respectable authority to amount to upwards of 150,000 tons annually.

At the town of Carver, in the province of Massachusets, there is a pond, which contains such quantities of iron ore, that 500 tons have been taken out of the water in a year. Upon the stream that runs from the pond is a furnace, and the iron made from this ore is mentioned as being of superior quality.

There were fifty sail of American ships in China last year, who took from thence to America from eight to ten thousand tons of tea, a great part of which finds its way to Europe. Canton is full of American adventurers, many of whom retire with large fortunes in a few years; there are at least a dozen who have been resident for a year or two, and have already realized considerable sums.

WEST INDIES.

The total population of the Island of Trinidad amounted in 1797, (the time the English took possession of it) to 17,718 persons, of which number 2,151 were white people, English, Spanish, and French; 4,476 were Mulattoes, or people of colour, of different countries, French, Spanish, &c. 10,009 slaves, and 1,082 Indians. The proportion of whites was English, 610; Spanish, 505; French, 1,036. In the year 1801, the population had increased to 24,239. and in 1802, it was 28,477, of whom 2,261 were white people, 5,275 free coloured people, 19,709 slaves, and 1,232 Indians.

In the island of Cuba neither wheat, olives, nor vines, are grown. Every article of clothing is brought from Europe, there not being a single manufacture of any kind in it. In 1792 there were exported to Spain, 30,000 cwt. of tobacco, besides that consumed in the country and in America. The export of wax that year amounted to 5000 cwt. Bees have only been introduced into Cuba since the year 1764. After the peace of Versailles, when Florida was ceded to the English some families came over from St. Augustine, and brought some hives with them, and in a short time they encreased so much that the sugar-plantations became endangered. In this island there are six hundred sugar mills, from which more than 500,000 cwt. of sugar was exported to Europe. There is not one navigable river in Cuba, but only small rivulets and streams; there are one hundred and forty-eight lakes, which contain fish, and there is abundance of turtle on the coast.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* MATHEMATICAL CLASS *of the* INSTITUTE *in* 1806, *by* M. DELAMBRE, SECRETARY *to the* INSTITUTE.

TO trace a rapid sketch of the labours of the mathematical class to exhibit them in a few words, without however, omitting any thing that might deprive the authors of the esteem, or gratitude which they so well deserve; to display their discoveries in as plain language as possible; to clothe their difficult and abstruse researches in a garb, that may at least render their importance evident, if it be impossible to detail their merit; such is the task, M. Delambre has undertaken, and which he flatters himself he has partly fulfilled.

However valuable may have been the contributions this year in the department of the natural sciences, the zeal, we are informed, of the mathematical class has neither been less ardent, nor less successful. Even those of our associates, says M. Delambre, who, from the fame of their long services had acquired a right to pass their days in tranquillity, have shewn their usual energy and activity.

Thus respecting the new measurement of a degree in Lapland, when it was thought requisite to ascertain the cause of the error, which appeared to have been committed

committed in 1736, M. de Lalande endeavoured, from his long experience, to point out the way that might lead to the desired explanation. He has suggested, that, at this period, they were wholly ignorant of the use of the proof-telescope. This instrument is so convenient and simple, that we might be induced to believe its invention to be nearly of the same date as the application of sights to sextants and quadrants; it is however more modern than might be supposed, and is generally employed without our inquiring, as is too often the case, to whom we are indebted for the discovery. It is mentioned for the first time in De Lalande's Astronomy, edition of 1764. In order to verify the parallelism of telescopes, Bouguer recommends the employment of two sights, which ought to be made reciprocally to change places, with the view of ascertaining if they are of the same height. He himself employed a much more imperfect method, and one which could still less bear a comparison with the proof-telescope of M. De Lalande, which is now universally adopted. M. Delambre professes himself ignorant, whether Graham might not employ similar means to verify his sextant; Maupertuis makes no mention of it in the chapter in which he treats of the verification of this instrument, and from this negligence may be partly explained the error imputed to him.

This measurement of a degree in Lapland, has furnished M. De Lalande with the subject of a second memoir, in which he demonstrates the necessity of attending to the level in taking observations at a great distance.

The eclipse of the 16th of June last created great interest among the astronomers of Paris; it was, however, one of the senior members of the class, M. Messier, who alone succeeded in observing it. The clouds parted for a moment, and permitted him to view its commencement, which he observed at 4h. 52′ 43″. He was also enabled to measure three phases, for the accuracy of which, however, he does not pledge himself.

The atmospheric variations, which prevented us observing the eclipse, likewise proved unfavourable to the observation of the solstice, but as this could be supplied by the observations of the preceding and following days, a sufficient number of observations has been collected to confirm those made during the last ten years.

M. Bouvard, who is worthy to be ranked with MM. Messier and Mechain, has, we are informed, discovered two comets, and calculated their elements. The same calculations have been made by Biot and Arago, according to the method of Laplace. M. Legendre failed not to embrace this opportunity of verifying the formulæ, which he published last year. We then observed, that there are few methods which might not prove inconvenient, and somewhat inaccurate, under certain circumstances. This has in fact been the case in the present instance. But M. Legendre has found in his analyses sufficient resources to obviate the difficulty, which had not been foreseen in his first Memoir, and to simplify the general solution that he had given of the problem. M. Legendre has, besides, been occupied with a more important question, though its applications be less common; this memoir is entitled: *Analyse des triangles tracés sur le Spheroide.*

The first astronomers, who measured the earth with any degree of accuracy, considered it as a sphere, of which the radius is of an immense magnitude, in comparison with the small intervals which they proposed to estimate. The longest side of the triangle which entered into these operations did not exceed 60,000 metres, and the difference of a similar arc to the right line joining its extremities was scarcely two decimetres, or one three hundred millionth part. It was believed then with some reason, that we might consider as right lines the triangles of which the curve was so little evident.

In the latter operations, when the object was to determine more exactly the difference between our globe, and a perfect sphere, they carried their attention much farther. The triangles formed on the surface of the earth were considered as very small portions of a sphere which, throughout the extent of each triangle, was sensibly confounded with the spheroid. Does this supposition, which is more accurate than the former, admit of all the precision that might be expected; and since it is a spheroid which is to be measured, wherefore have not the triangles been estimated as if they were spheroidical? This question, says M. Delambre, is so natural, that it must have presented itself at once to the astronomers employed in this operation, and to the numerous literati, throughout Europe, who examined and judged respecting the merit of their labours. In the first meeting of the commission, a learned foreigner, M. Tralles, remarked that the bases of Melun

lun and Perpignan, could not be simply considered as arcs which were entirely in the same plane, but as curves with a double curvature. The same remark had been made by Clairant more than fifty years ago, but it was always believed, that the effect of the double curve could only become sensible, when the intervals were much greater than those given by direct measurement, and it was hence concluded, that the consideration of the spheroid would only render more intricate, calculations already too complicated, without being of the smallest utility. In fact, the spheroid is not much less different from the sphere, than the sphere itself is from a plane. Now the sphericity of triangles only introduces into the calculation terms of the second order for the angles, and of the third order for the sides. It was therefore natural to suppose that the terms dependant on the spheroid, should be of a higher order, and still more insensible by their extreme minuteness. But though no person had yet written on this subject, we ought not to conclude that they have remained contented with vague considerations, and a simple probability. This point is discussed in the article *Calcul de Triangles*, in the second volume of the *Meridienne*, now in the press; we trust it will be there found demonstrated, by simple and elementary considerations, that the difference between spherical and sphero dical angles is not $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second in the largest of our triangles, and that the double curve scarcely changes one centimetre in the length of the greatest of our sides. These results, we are informed by the reporter, were previously confirmed by M. Legendre in his learned analysis. To these geometrical considerations respecting the figure of the earth, we should next proceed, says M. Delambre, to give some account of the geographical researches, that have been recently made, respecting the immense plain in the interior of Africa, by M. Lacepede; and those on Persia, and the communication of the Black sea, by M. Olivier; but as these works, which more particularly belong to the physical class, have already been analyzed by M. Cuvier,* we shall proceed to consider the Memoir of M. Raymond on the Measurement of Mountains by Means of the Barometer.

In our report of 1805, we observed, that there was scarcely $\frac{1}{300}$ of difference between the co-efficient of M. Laplace in his calculation of the height of mountains by the barometer, and that which M. Raymond deduced from numerous observations of this kind, which he made in the Pyrennees. Some recent experiments have entirely done away a difference, which could only proceed from the uncertainty either of the barometrical observations, or of the former experiments on the weight of the air and mercury, which M. Laplace had assumed in his calculation. M. Biot has lately repeated these experiments with such minute attention to all the particulars, that he finds the co-efficient ought to be diminished, nearly $\frac{1}{300}$, so that the agreement between the two methods is complete. On the one hand, we behold, continues the reporter, the geometrician relying on facts observed in the cabinet, and deducing from them a formula for measuring the height of mountains; and on the other, an observer taking for a basis the known height of a mountain, and the effect it produces on the elevation of the mercury in the barometer, and inferring from it the relative weight of the mercury and the air, and finding the same quantity which had served for the foundation of the calculations of the geometrician. These comparisons which are daily multiplied, in the application of the analysis; these identical results, obtained from such contrary processes, and drawn from such different phenomena, afford proofs to which the most obstinate and sceptical must yield their assent.

This important result is not, however, the only merit of this memoir of M. Raymond. In it, we are informed, will be found, the means of distinguishing the circumstances, which are favourable, or unfavourable, to these kind of observations. The author arranges them under three different heads. The influence of *time*, of *stations*, and of *meteors*. With respect to the first of these, the heights taken in the morning and evening are always too small; from whence it follows, that they should be made towards the middle of the day, a condition which is easily fulfilled. The influence of stations, is equally real, but not so easily remedied. In all cases, however, the portable barometer, and the barometer of comparison ought to be observed in stations, where the local circumstances are the same. Great distance does not always prove an obstacle; for example, M. Raymond has remarked, that his observations in the Pyrennees, compared with those made by M. Bouvard in the Imperial Observatory

* See Monthly Magazine, vol. xxiii. p. 592.

servatory, afford nearly similar results, while the same observations of M. Bouvard, compared with those of M. Raymond, made at **Marli-la-ville**, indicate from one day to another differences from from ten to eleven metres in the relative height of the two stations; from which we may conclude, that the use of the barometer, for measuring heights at a short distance, is not so certain as when the two stations are at a greater distance from each other. The influence of meteors always tend to diminish the apparent height, and observations made during a storm are never to be depended on. From all these considerations, it follows, that, in order to obtain the exact height of a mountain, it is not sufficient to take indifferently a medium between observations made at different times and in different seasons, as such a proceeding would evidently expose us to error.

We shall not at present attempt to give any account, proceeds M. Delambre, of the large and extensive work which Messrs. Biot and Arago have nearly brought to a conclusion, since M. Biot has himself read an extract from it during the present sitting. There was also read during the same sitting, a Memoir by Count Rumford, On the Adhesion of the Molecules of Water. But the reporter only notices the principal results of the experiments made by this learned philanthropist upon the *dispersion of the light of lamps, by means of screens and globes of ground glass.*

The facility with which we distinguish objects, does not depend solely on the intensity of the light, by which they are viewed, but likewise upon the shades; if they are simple and well defined, the vision is distinct; but, on the contrary, if the light arrive from several sides at once, there will be several shades which confound and enfeeble the light, so that we see indistinctly, however great may be its brilliancy. A proper distribution of light is therefore not only important in point of economy, but also for the preservation of the eyes.

The direct rays of a lamp from a double current of air fatigues the eye; and Count Rumford proposes, with a view of remedying this inconvenience, the adoption of different kinds of screens, and the employment of ground glass globes. What renders the use of these globes less common is the prevalent opinion that, in this way, a great portion of the light is lost. No person has hitherto, M. Delambre observes, at least in France, endeavoured to remove this prejudice. Count Rumford, however, demonstrates by an experiment, simple and easy to be repeated, that the loss is absolutely trifling. The surface of the ground glass being full of furrows and asperities, presents to the light numerous smooth planes differently inclined, which disperse the light, render it milder, and distribute it in such a manner that it falls more uniformly on every part of the object we wish to enlighten.

This advantage is not the only one derived from the employment of ground glass. According to Count Rumford, by its substitution for polished glass in our windows, the light would be more equally diffused in all the apartments, from the top to the bottom of the building. This would prove particularly useful in large cities, where the narrowness of the streets, and the height of the houses, prevent the light from entering, except in an oblique direction.

The Memoir is concluded by the description of a lamp, which is so constructed that we do not perceive any direct rays, while it sheds a mild and equal light over every part of a large hall, without leaving any of it in shade, though the reservoir containing the oil be circular, and the cylinders which disperse the light, be placed in the center.

When treating of this invention, M. Delambre justly observes, that what renders all the researches of Count Rumford particularly valuable, independently of the accuracy of his experiments, and the profound knowledge which he displays, is, that his labours are directed towards objects of public utility. We should give a very imperfect idea of the labours of this class, continues the reporter, were we to omit noticing those works which have been produced by the different members in the course of the present year. Some of our sittings, he continues, are dedicated to receiving the memoirs of those learned men, who have not yet been received as members of the Institute, and among whom we contemplate with satisfaction many, who will one day add to its celebrity, and extend the boundaries of science. The reports of the commissioners appointed to examine their works, or the inventions respecting which the government have required the opinion of the class, are themselves frequently very important memoirs, in which are displayed equal impartiality and erudition, in discussing

cussing the theories, or inventions, and ascertaining what really belongs to the author, and what has been borrowed from the learned of other countries who have been previously engaged in similar investigations.

The limits prescribed to this sketch permit us merely to mention the reports on the particular solutions of differential equations, presented by M. Poisson; on the new demonstration of the principle of virtual motion, by M. Ampere; upon a new method of raising water to a great height, by M. Baadet, engineer to his Majesty the King of Bavaria; on the experiments which M. Peron, a corresponding member, has made respecting the comparative physical strength of savages and Europeans, and from which he draws the surprising result that there is no comparison in this respect between civilized and savage man, and that the advantage is altogether in favour of the former.

Among the inventions approved by the class, are a spinning-wheel by M. Bellemère, by which the labour performed in a given time, on an ordinary wheel, may be doubled; a loom for brocades and ornamental stuffs, which from the simplicity of its mechanism has been deemed proper for a model, and the inventor has received a suitable reward from the government; a stocking-frame, of which the advantages are pointed out with so much perspicuity and distinctness, that the class has ordered the report of the commission to be printed, in order to serve as a history of the art; and in fine, another stocking-frame by M. Favreau Bouillon, who has reduced all the labour to the simple balancing of two levers; this loom may be wrought by a very feeble man, or even by one who has only the use of a single arm. Among the numerous inventions, M. Delambre informs us, he has only enumerated those which have a direct application to the common arts and purposes of life.

Since its last public sitting, the class has printed the first volume of the Memoirs presented to it by learned foreigners; and the sixth volume of their own Memoirs. The succeeding volumes will, we are informed, appear every six months, reckoning from the first of July last. They have also published the first volume of *La Meridienne de Dunkerque, base du Systeme metrique decimal.* This work will contain all the proofs and the methods of calculation which have fixed the two fundamental units of the metrical system, the *metre* and *kilogramme.*

Several members have produced new works, or new editions of works, already known, in which will be found many important additions. Thus M. Legendre has published a sixth edition of his Geometry, and M. Lacroix a second edition of his Elementary Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Astronomers are now in possession of Tables of the Sun, in which, for the first time, the attraction of all the planets are taken into account.

In short, M. Lagrange has prepared a complete edition of his *Calcul de Fonctions,* a truly classical work, respecting which it would be here superfluous to speak to the mathematician to whom it must be perfectly familiar, and of which it would be impossible to convey, in a few words, an adequate idea to those who are unacquainted with the subject. Similar reasons, we are informed, by M. Delambre, induced him merely to notice the Supplement, published by M. Laplace, to his *Mécanique celeste,* and in which he gives a complete theory of capillary attraction. For the first time we see these phenomena, apparently so contrary, reduced to the same law; the ascension and depression between two planes explained by the same analysis, which accounts for the analogous phenomena observed in tubes; the numerous results of this theory are perfectly identical with those of the earliest and most accurate observations, as well as with those of Messrs. Haüy and Tremery, recently made for the express purpose of submitting this new theory to the most rigorous proof.

It would be an error to suppose, concludes M. Delambre, that these intricate researches had no other object, but that of overcoming a difficulty. Throughout all nature, as well as in physical science, an universal dependence prevails; there is no phenomenon, which on being properly understood, does not throw light on some other. Thus for example, the theory in question has already determined a very important point in meteorology. A variety of opinions formerly prevailed, respecting the mode of estimating the height of the mercury in the barometer. While some reckoned from the base, others calculated from the summit of the convexity. This last method is much more accurate, though it still gives less heights than those which result from the

pressure

pressure of the atmosphere, a difference which is produced by capillary action. The author points out two methods of correcting this inaccuracy. The one is analytical, and the other, which will doubtless be preferred by the greater number of observers, requires only an easy experiment, and a very simple calculation. By both of these methods, results more readily comparable may be obtained.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM SPEERS' (DUBLIN,) *for a new Method of Purifying Fish Oil, and of applying the Refuse to useful Purposes.*

THE object of this invention is the refining not only of fish-oil, but of the oils obtained from all animal substances, and also from expressed vegetables. The mode of performing this is by mixing the oil with an infusion of tannin. Mr. Speers recommends the tannin of oak-bark, but he says any tannin whether natural from oak or other barks, or artificial, such as those described by Mr. Hatchett, in the Philosophical Transactions will answer the purpose. The mode which he prefers is the following: take equal quantities of oil and soft water; in the water infuse and agitate for a day or two about one-tenth part of its weight of tannin; it is then to be drawn off fine, and the oil and water to be mixed and boiled for some time, and then set by to cool. The tannin will, by means of chemical attraction, unite with the gelatine or mucilage, and being heavier than oil will sink below it; but being lighter than water, it will swim above it; in other words, this refuse matter will be found between the oil and the water. The oil is first to be drawn off and then the refuse matter may be obtained. This matter the patentee recommends to be applied to the formation of cements and stucco; or to the composition of paints and varnishes; or to the composition of an excellent blacking for leather, which will by that means be made water-proof.

MR. JOHN PROSSER'S (HOLBORN,) *for various Improvements upon Smoke Jacks.*

These improvements upon smoke or air-jacks, are as follow; that is to say: The first improvement consists in making the box, case or body of the single smoke or air-jack, to extend to the whole length from or near the centre of the inside of the chimney to the outside or breast thereof, and inclosing the spindle, and terminating at or near the chain-wheel. The second improvement consists in raising the said spindle and chain wheel, in a slanting direction, above the centre of the worm; by which the oil flows above the top carriage of the worm, without the assistance of pipes or tubes, the box, case, or body, being one entire piece, except the top, which is screwed or fastened on to remove at pleasure, continued from or near the centre of the flue to the outside of the breast of the chimney, by which the oil put in the box, case, or body near the chain-wheel runs round, and incloses the whole work. The third improvement consists in making the chain-wheel of brass or iron, instead of wood, and of placing in the groove or space in which the chain runs, tags and holes, thereby effectually preventing the chain or chains from slipping. We have in the figures representations of the several parts, of which the improved box is called the compound and skeleton air-jack, because it contains various wheels, pinions, or cranks, connected with the first worm-wheel, or the axle thereof, and continued any length as the situation of the chimney, flue, or place in which it is intended to be fixed, may require. It is called skeleton, because the body may be made nearly as small as two inches wide, by from four to eight or twelve inches deep, and it is called an air-jack, because, like the others, the air is more the first moving power than the smoke. The fly may be made to any size according to the flue. The advantages of this form of the box are great, and are as follow: Suppose the jack is fixed in a very small flue, or in the funnel of a ship's stove, then, in the usual way, the body of the old jack almost fills up the flue or funnel crossing it, being from nine to twelve inches wide in the box, and thereby preventing the fly from being easily taken up and down, and greatly checking the draft, whereas in this it is the reverse; the box, case or body, being made as narrow as two inches, a trifle more or less, and continued on from or near the

centre of the flue, through the breast of the chimney to the outside in any direction, either on the right or left side, or in the centre of the fire-place, as the situation of the chimney may require, and of any depth from four to twelve inches, according as the diameter of the wheels may require; and of any length, according to the optional number of wheels. The advantages will farther appear in a double jack, which comes out in the centre of the breast of the chimney, and extends to the right and left hand; as in the old way three bevil gear wheels are required, but in this way one wheel only is fixed in the middle of the spindle, which runs to the right and left, and working in and with those in the narrow box, and will answer the end of the three bevil gear wheels, placed in the old way; and to each end of which may be added a chain-wheel. The boxes, cases, or bodies, are supplied with plate covers, and screwed down or fastened to the boxes, cases, or bodies, by means of screws, screwed into the edge of the boxes, cases or bodies, or other like fastening, and each cover has a small hinge at or near the chain-wheels on the outside of the breast of the chimney, by which means oil, or any substitute for oil, may be introduced, as occasion may require, without ascending the chimney. The boxes, cases, bodies or covers, are made of cast iron, or any other metal, being first made in wood, wider at the top than the bottom, in order to give ease to the founder in moulding. Where and when cast-iron ones cannot be procured, then make them of sheet iron, or copper, or other proper metal.

MR. CHARLES RANDOM DE BERENGER'S (HART-STREET, BLOOMSBURY,) *for a certain Animal Substance, and Method of preparing and manufacturing the same, whereby the said Substance becomes applicable as a Substitute for Horse and other Hair, now used for the stuffing of Cushions, Mattresses, Carriages, Sofas, Chairs, &c.*

The said article or substitute for horse-hair is manufactured of the hair or coat of hogs (not of the bristles or mane of the hog, but of the hair of its body in general); long hair of large hogs is the best for the purpose, but even that of pigs may be made use of. After killing the hog, the hair is to be scraped off as at present it is; then washed and cleansed, and thrown into lime water, where it may remain from one to two days. Though the immerging in lime water is not absolutely necessary, it is nevertheless desirable, as thereby every fleshy substance is destroyed, and putrefaction completely prevented. It is then washed in cold water, and twisted into a cord of about the thickness of a goose quill, which cord is forced into a tin, glass, or other tube, while it is twisted; the tube to be about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and from fifteen to thirty, or more inches in length, though the length is immaterial. This cord will readily coil itself round in the inside, and a stick should occasionally be introduced to force it quite tight. When full, these tubes must be corked up close at both ends; and when a sufficient number of tubes are filled, they are to be placed in a copper of boiling water, where they should continue for two hours, the water boiling the while. The hair is then taken out of the tubes, and left to cool in solid pieces; these are afterwards unpicked, when the hair will be quite curly. It is then loosely thrown into large earthen pans, with fine dry sand at the bottom, and a layer of dry sand is sifted on every layer of hair, till the pans are filled; they are then tied over with brown paper, and put into a hot oven, where they may so remain for three or four hours. The heat must not be sufficient to burn the brown paper, but nearly so. After the sand is quite cold, it is passed through a sieve, and the hair will be found fit for use, having obtained a good curl and fine elastic power, being also perfectly clean and incapable of engendering any vermin.

N. B. A small wheel, or other machine, commonly used for twisting, may also be used for twisting the hair together, to put it into tubes; either in this case, or when twisted with the fingers, the cords so twisted need not be long. The hair should be damp to be twisted.

MR. ANTHONY FRANCIS BERTE'S (ST. DUNSTAN *in the* WEST,) *for a Machine for casting Types, Letters, and Ornaments, usually made use of in Printing.*

This invention is thus described by the patentee:—I construct a vessel of iron, or other fit material for containing type metal in the fused state, and keeping it at the proper heat for casting; and I make in the side or sides of the said vessel, one or more apertures, out of which the fluid type metal is suffered to flow at the time of casting. The operation of casting is performed by applying a mould

a mould for casting letters or types, either singly or more than one at the same time, or other articles for printers' use, unto one of the said apertures, which at that instant, by means of a lock or valve, or any other well-known similar contrivance, is opened, in consequence of which the metal suddenly flows into the mould, and applies itself to the matrix or matrices, with a force which is greater or less, according to the height of the level surface of the type metal, in the vessel first before-mentioned, or according to the magnitude of such additional pressure as may be applied. And though the said aperture or apertures may be made on any side of the vessel, yet I give the preference to a surface or face, which shall be nearly horizontal, so that the fluid metal shall spout upwards into the mould, and I prefer, as the most simple and easy method, that each aperture shall be kept closed by a plate of metal lying upon the said horizontal surface, and well fitted thereto: and that I make and fashion the lower part of my mould flat and true, in order that the same may be applied in like manner, and slided along upon the horizontal surface, to receive its charge of metal; after which, the mould being again drawn back, the plate of metal, by means of a weight or spring, or other well-known agent suitable to the purpose, is made to follow the mould and close the aperture, by resuming its first situation; and, in order that the said motions and effects may be performed and produced without any particular skill or attention in the workman, I make and apply guides, sliders, stops, or pins, for confining, directing, and limiting the said motions, as will be sufficiently obvious and intelligible to artists employed in works of this nature. And moreover, in order that the fluid metal may rise with sufficient force into the mould, I make my vessel of such a figure that the quantity of type-metal intended to be contained therein at any one time shall have its upper surface sufficiently high above the level of the aperture or apertures, before-mentioned; and I form my vessel of the figure of a box or closed receptacle, having a pipe or tube rising out of the same, so that the pressure afforded by the statical action of the metal in the said pipe or tube, shall produce the desired effect at the aperture or place of casting; or otherwise, I produce or increase the said pressure, by the statical action of water, or any other fluid which may be used by the well-known means, to compress a body of air against the surface of the type metal, for the purposes aforesaid: and the said machines, consisting of vessels so fitted up together with the moulds and other parts respectively, as before described, may be used by one or more workmen to cast different letters and sorts at the same time, from the same mass of metal; but in case different metallic mixtures should be required to be used, or in case local circumstances should render it needful that the workmen should be considerably distant from each other, recourse must be had to a number of distinct and separate machines of my said invention.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE Lives of British Statesmen; by John Macdiarmid, Esq. with Plates. 4to. 2l. 2s. bound.

Memoirs of the Life of the Great Condé, written by his Serene Highness Louis Joseph De Bourbon, Prince De Condé, with notes. Translated by Fanny Holcroft. 8vo. 9s. bound.

DRAMA.

The Fortress, a Melo Drama; by T. E. Hook, Esq. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Quæstiones Græcæ, or Questions adapted for the Eton Greek Grammar; by the Rev. John Simpson. 1s. 6d.

An Introduction to the Study of English Grammar; by Roger Kitson. 2s. bound.

An Appeal for Justice in the Cause of Ten Thousand Poor Children, and for the Honour of the Holy Scriptures; being a Reply to the Visitation Charge of Charles Daubeny Archdeacon, of Sarum. Third edition, with additions; by Joseph Lancaster, 2s.

FINE ARTS.

A Series of Engravings to illustrate Dante, engraved by Piroli of Rome, from Compositions in the Possession of Thomas Hope, Esq. by John Flaxman. folio, 4l. 4s. boards.

HISTORY.

An Abridgement of the Roman History, from the Foundation of the City of Rome, to the Dissolution of the Western Empire, written on a Plan calculated to assist the Memory; by Sophia Zeigenhist. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

The Companion to the Lakes in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; by Thomas Sanderson. 4s. bound.

The State of France, during the years 1802-3-4-5, and 6; containing Particulars of the treatment of the English Captives, and Observations on the Government, Finances, Population, Religion, Agriculture, and internal Commerce of that Country, with Anecdotes illustrative of the Character of the Chief of the French Government; by W. T. Williams, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bound.

LEXICOGRAPHY.

A Dictionary of the Ancient Language of Scotland, with the Etymons; containing the Cognuate Words in the different Languages; by Robert Allan, Surgeon. No. I. 4to. 2s. 6d.

LAW.

Minutes of a Court Martial, holden on board his Majesty's Ship Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Monday the 20th of July, 1807, and the following Days, for the Trial of Captain Laroche, with an Appendix, &c. &c. 3s. 6d.

A correct Abstract of the several Training Acts. 6d.

An Abstract of the Militia and Volunteer Acts. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Observations on the Preparation, Utility, and Administration of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove, in Dropsy of the Chest, Consumption, Hemorrhage, Scarlet Fever, and Measles, &c. &c. by William Hamilton, 6s. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Exposition of the Circumstances which gave rise to the Election of Sir Francis Burdett, for Westminster, and of the principles which governed the Committee who conducted that Election: by order of the Committee. 1s. 6d.

Ancient Indian Literature, illustrative of the Researches of the Asiatic Society, instituted in Bengal, January 15, 1804, from original Manuscripts. 10s. 6d boards.

Letters on Capital Punishments, addressed to the English Judges; by Beccaria Anglicus. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Reply to the Essay on Population, by the Rev. T. R. Malthus, in a Series of Letters. To which are added Extracts from the Essay, with Notes. 8vo. 8s. bound.

Female Art, or, True and False; by Ann Pile. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Bonne Bouche of Epicurean Rascality, dedicated to the worst Man in his Majesty's Dominions. To which will be added a Postscript, containing a Corrosive Styptic to the Poisonous Effects of a Pamphlet, announced for publication, entitled, "The Agent and his Natural Son." 3s. 6d.

The Case of John Mason, Esq. Barrister at Law, who was confined as a State Prisoner in Kilmainham, for two years; containing Addresses and Letters to the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Bedford, &c &c. and Letters from the above Personages, most respectfully submitted to the Consideration of the Commons in Parliament assembled. 8vo. 4s. sewed.

The Agent and his Natural Son, a new and true Story, with important Strictures on the Commander in Chief, relative to his Duties and his Confidents. 5s.

Heath and Stodart's Shakespeare, illustrated with numerous highly finished Plates, in 6 vols. 4to. 15l. 15s.

Camden's Britannia, 4 vols. folio. 16l. 16s. by Richard Gough, &c.

NOVELS.

The Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montorio, a Romance; by Dennis Jasper Murphy. 3 vols. 21s. boards.

Family Annals, or Worldly Wisdom; by Mrs. Hunter. 3 vols. 25s.

Gil Blas De Santillane, a Novel; by A. R. Le Sage, newly translated from the last Paris edition, by Martin Smart, and illustrated by one hundred Engravings, from Designs by French and Spanish Artists. 4 vols. post 8vo. 2 guineas, boards. Royal 18mo. 28s. bound.

Julien, or my-Father's House, altered from the French of Ducray Dumenil; by Mrs. Meeke. 4 vols. 1l. sewed.

Philip Stanley; by C. B. Browne 2 vols. 7s.

Erestina, a Tale, from the French; by Francis Lathom Edar. 3s.

A Peep at our Ancestors; by Henrietta Rouviere. 4 vols. 18s.

Corinna, or Italie; translated from the French of Madam De Stael Holstein, 3 vols. 1l.

Confessions of Constantia, a Tale. 3 vols. 13s. 6d. bound.

Three Germans, a Romance. 4 vols. 1l. bound.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. Part I. with Plates, 5s.

A History of the Fuci; by Dawson Turner, with six coloured Engravings, Vol. I. 7s. 6d. to be continued monthly.

POLITICS.

An Address to the British Nation, exhibiting the sole means of preserving the Independence

dence and Liberties of the British Empire, and of rescuing those of Europe from the Tyranny of the French Government, dedicated to Lord Grenville; by A. Walker, Esq. 8vo. 5s. bound.

Bell's Parliamentary Debates, and Biographical Sketches of Senatorial Characters. To be continued, No. I. &c. 2s. each.

A Political Account of the Island of Trinidad, from its Conquest by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the year 1797, to the present time, in a Letter to the Duke of Portland. 8vo. 5s. boards.

A Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, from the Union in 1708, to the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1807; by Robert Beatson. 3 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d. bound.

Proceedings at a General Meeting of the Catholics, held at the Exhibition Room, William Street, Dublin, on Saturday, April 18, 1807. 2s.

A Certain Way to save our Country, and make us a more happy and flourishing People than at any former period of our History. 1s.

Two Letters on the Subject of the Catholics, to my Brother, who lives in the Country. 1s 6d.

Remarks on the Dangers which threaten the Established Religion, and on the Means of averting them, in a Letter to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval; by Edward Pearson. 3s.

An Address to the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, occasioned by the present awful Appearance of Public Affairs; by the Rev. W. Cockburn. 1s.

POETRY.

Contemplations, a Poem, with Tales and other Poetical Compositions; by John Penwarne. 8vo. 6s. bound.

Poems, written at Lancaster; by John Hodgson. 8vo. 5s. bound.

The Sweets of Solitude, and other Poems; by Thomas Burnet. 8vo. 3s. 6d. bound.

Critical Opinions and Complimentary Verses, on the Poems of H. Downman, M.D. particularly on those addressed to Thespia; edited by a Friend. To the above are added Verses, occasioned by the Death of Lieutenant General Simcoe, and of the Rev. Archdeacon Moore. 2s.

Luctus Nelsoniani; or, Poems in the Latin and English Languages, written on the Death of Lord Nelson, for the Turtonian Gold and Silver Prize Medals. Royal 4to. 1l. bound.

TRAVELS.

The British Tourist; or Traveller's Companion, through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, including accurate Descriptions of every Part of the United Kingdom: and comprehending the most celebrated Modern Tours through every Part of the British Islands, particularly those of Pennant, Twiss, Wyndham, Johnson, Hutchinson, Bray, Sullivan, Young, Shaw, Newte, Hassell, Moritz, Robertson, Skrine, Grant, Holmes, St. Fond, Barber, Bingley, Carr, &c. With several recent Tours, communicated to the Editor by intelligent friends, illustrated with Maps; by William Mavor, L.L.D. 6 vols. royal 18mo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

A Journey from Madras, through the Countries of the Mysore, Canara, and Malabar; performed under the orders of Marquis Wellesley, Governor General of India, for the express Purpose of investigating the State of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce; the Religion, Manners, &c. &c. &c. in the Dominions of the Rajah of Mysore, and the Countries acquired by the Honourable East India Company, in the late and former Wars, from Tippoo Sultaun; by Francis Buchanan. 3 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s. boards. Fine, 9l. 9s. bound.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Origin and Description of Bognor, and an Account of some adjacent Villages, &c. &c. with a View; by J. B. Davis. 5s. boards.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Town of Lancaster, with Plates. 5s. 8vo. bound.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons, on different Subjects; by the Rev. John Howlett. 3 vols. 8vo. 9s. boards.

A Sermon, on the Translation of the Scriptures, into the Oriental Languages, preached before the University of Cambridge, May 10, 1807; by the Rev. Francis Wrangham, 3s 6d.

A Sermon, delivered before the general Baptist Assembly, at their general Meeting in London, May 19, 1807; by A. Bennett. 1s.

Lectures on the last four Books of the Pentateuch, designed to shew the Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion, chiefly from internal Evidence. In Three Parts, delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, at the Lecture established by the Provost, and senior Fellows, under the Will of Mrs. Anne Donellan; by the Rev. Richard Graves. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester, at the Annual Visitation of that Diocese, in the year 1807; by George Isaac Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester. 8vo. 1s.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Maltese Melodies, or National Airs and Dances, never before published; to which are added basses for the Harp or Piano-Forte. Dedicated to Miss Willan, by Edward Jones, Harp-master and Bard to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 7s. 6d.

TO these Maltese melodies, which are usually performed by the Maltese musicians at their carnival, and other festivals, Mr. Jones has added a few characteristic Italian airs and songs, as also a selection of Norwegian tunes, the whole of which form a neat pocket volume. Many of the airs are of a character as distinct as they are pleasing; and the whole forms a collection so purely national, rare, and valuable, as to render the public indebted to Mr. Jones, for his taste in selecting, and industry in publishing, a work so much calculated to gratify ingenious and scientific curiosity.

Numbers Eight and Nine of "Recreation." 1s. 6d. *each.*

These two numbers, the first of which contains the French air "J'ai vu Lise hier au soir," keep pace, in point of general attraction, with the former parts of the work. The movements are conceived with taste and worked with skill, and the eloquence of some passages is well relieved by the boldness and brilliancy of others. We believe the plan of this publication will limit it to twelve numbers. Should the remaining three equal those which have already appeared, the whole will form a handsome volume of highly pleasing and useful piano-forte music.

Hope. Selected from Essex's Op. 8. *Composed for and Inscribed to the Ladies at Winchester House, by T. Essex.* 1s. 6d.

The melody of this song is remarkably easy, and natural in its cast: we, however, cannot profess ourselves satisfied in every instance, with the accent. At the words "Hope sets him free," in the third line of the second page, Mr. Essex has been, we must be allowed to say, too negligent in this particular, and thereby admitted a considerable draw-back on the general merit of his composition.

A Medley Divertimento, for the Piano-forte. Selected and composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s.

Mr. Mazzinghi, in this Divertimento, has afforded the hearer sufficient variety, without violating that concordance, or connection of ideas, which should ever be preserved in regular and original composition, and should not be neglected even in the *medley*. The series of airs is formed with taste, and from well-selected *parts* results a graceful and engaging *whole*.

"Come Jockey, Sweet Jockey." Sung by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 1s.

A pleasant, light, country cast of air pervades this song, and gives it a character at once striking and attractive. The Scotch style is well preserved throughout, and though we hear passages that our great grandfathers were not unacquainted with, yet by the novelty of their succession, a modern effect is produced, and the new *assemblage* tempts us to forget the age of the materials.

"Cupid refusing Love," a Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Lieutenant Colonel Egerton, by Domenico Briscoli, Composer and Director of Music to the Louth Regiment, of the Royal College of Pieta de Torchini of Naples. 3s.

This sonata, a copy of which has reached us from the house of Goulding and Co. Dublin, comprizes a pleasing variety of movements. With the rondo, "Love United," we have been much gratified. The ideas are appropriate and connected, and the general effect bespeaks genius aided by judgment.

"Ah! Within my Bosom Beating," a favourite Song. The Words by Mrs. Robinson. The Music by G. G. Ferrari, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Ferrari has thrown much taste and interest into this little air. The passages, though not remarkably novel, are new in their succession, and produce an almost original effect. The *expression* is particularly happy, and the easy graceful turn of the ideas will not fail to please every cultivated ear.

"The Squeeze of the Hand," sung with unbounded applause by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. The Words by Mr. L. Button. 1s.

The melody of this ballad is free and playful, and well expresses the sense of the words. The passages are accommodated to the general compass of the female voice, and are too familiar in their style not to be found easy of acquisition.

"Love

"Love and Folly," a Ballad. Composed by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This ballad, which is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, is written with an ease and simplicity analagous to the style of the words, and does credit to Mr. Major's judgment. Where little is sufficient much ought not to be done; and we listen to the *few* artless notes given to "Love and Folly," with a pleasure which we could not have derived from a more elaborate melody.

Andante and Waltz, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss G. Thellusson, by T. Haigh. 1s.

This is one of those little productions of the day, which not being destitute of fancy, attach the attention of the juvenile practitioner, contribute to keep the finger in action, and promote the earlier stages of execution.

The Favourite Air of "Down in the Valley." Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to Miss Tyrell, by J. W. Holden. 1s. 6d.

This pleasant and popular little air forms, as here presented to the public, an attractive and improving exercise for the Piano-forte. The passages are disposed with particular convenience for the juvenile hand; and the execution is free, smooth, and familiar.

Mr. Jacobs has published his collection of Hymns and Divine Songs, from the poetry of Dr. Watts, of the speedy appearance of which we spoke in our last number. We have ventured to anticipate its claims to public favour, and in our next shall give our comment on the general character and merit of the work.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

Josiah Webb Esq. late Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and British Resident at the Court of Scindia, where he died November 1804. *Engraved by C. Knight, from a Sketch by Hinkey, and published by C. Knight.*

THE vignette to this print represents the monument executed by Mr. Flaxman, and erected to his memory at the expence, and by the order, of the governor and principal inhabitants of Madras. The portrait is as large as life, and portraits of this size have not been generally eminently successful; which has often been owing to the artist having been accustomed to engraving heads on a smaller scale, and adhering too much to his usual style. Mr. Knight having been accustomed to engravings of this size, is upon more certain ground, and has here displayed his usual judgment and taste; for it is a very fine print, and does credit to the abilities of the artist.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York; Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. Painted by Huet Villiers, engraved by L. Schiavonetti, and published by Colnaghi and Co.

This pair of prints are (with permission) dedicated to their Majesties. They are small ovals, painted with taste, and engraved in chalk, with the utmost care and praiseworthy attention.

A Portrait of General Lord Lake, engraved by by R. Cooper, from a Picture painted in India by Mr. Place.

This print represents General Lake, and his son, Colonel Lake, in the battle of Laswari, at the point of time when the General had his horse shot under him. A picture of an English general at so perilous a moment, would, from that circumstance only, create an interest in the heart of every Briton; but this print has some other claims to attention, and is well engraved in the chalk manner.

Thomas Dibdin, Esq. W. Owen, R. A. pinxt. Engraved and published by John Young, Engraver to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square.

We often see a portrait, which is admirably painted, engraved in either a coarse and careless style, or finished in such a miniature manner, that the spirit of the original has totally evaporated; and we see as frequently the time and talents of a good engraver wasted in copying from a vile original daubing, that was not worth the trouble of transferring to the copper. In the above, Mr. Young had before him a very good portrait; in his copy he has succeeded, and, by a happy union of fidelity and spirit, produced a very fine print.

Mr.

Mr. Rae, of the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, in the Character of Sir Edward Mortimer, in the Iron Chest. De Wilde del. Published by T. P. Dawson, Bryâges-street, Covent Garden.

In the delineation of this portrait, Mr. de Wilde has displayed his usual taste and ability; and the engraving, which is in chalk, makes an uncommonly characteristic and pleasing theatrical print.

Mr. Buckler's Series of Cathedral Churches. A North West View of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield; drawn and etched by J. Buckler, and engraved by R Reeve. Published by J. Buckler, Bermondsey.

This cathedral, which is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, is drawn in the accurate and masterly style which has distinguished the preceding part of this series; and the aqua-tint engraving has an impressive richness of effect that we scarcely ever saw equalled. It is (with permission) dedicated to the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

A South West View of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, drawn and etched by the same Artist, and engraved by F. C. and G. Lewis.

The lightness and elegance of this fine structure, are admirably transferred to the print, which, as well as Mr. Buckler's design, is worthy of the publication of which it forms a part. It is (with permission) dedicated to the Lord Bishop, the Dean, and Prebendaries, of the cathedral.

Four Plates, Hare-hunting; Four Plates, Pheasant-shooting; Wolstenholme pinxt. Engraved and published by Reeve, No 7, Vere-street, Oxford-road.

To a very numerous class of respectable individuals, prints of these and similar subjects are extremely interesting. These are engraved in aqua-tint, and though in some respects they are rather carelessly executed, and are consequently, in some little points not quite so correct as they might have been, yet considered on the whole, they are pleasing and extremely spirited.

Preparing for the Chace. Breaking Cover. The Chace. The Death.

The subjects of these four prints will be deemed equally interesting with those of the sets which precede them, by the numerous class which we have there alluded to. They are designed and engraved in aqua-tint by R. Pollard, and F. Jukes; and published by R. Pollard, Braynes'-row, Spa Fields. As furniture prints, they rank high, being agreeable and lively in the effect, and the subjects being treated in a manner that will certainly be pleasing to those amateurs to whom they are principally addressed.

Sailors carousing. J. Ibbetson pinxt. W. Ward sculp. Dedicated (with permission) to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, and published by J. Linnel, Strathan-street, Charlotte street.

This is a very good mezzotinto, and though the humour is rather coarse and vulgar, it will probably be popular and please a large number of those persons who are not too fastidious to object to a seasoning of buffoonery, being mixed up with the wit of a delineation in which the subject may perhaps very fairly admit of it.

Charon's Boat; or, the Ghosts of All the Talents, taking their last Voyage. Gillray del. et Sculpt.

In this very ludicrous print, Mr. Gillray has displayed such a portion of irresistible humour that the warmest admirers of the characters that are satirized, will be compelled to smile at the whimsicality of the ridicule. The general effect is forcible and spirited.

The Picture of the Death of Lord Nelson, by Devis, which has lately been exhibited at Messrs. Boydell's, has been much inspected, and is so universally approved, that it is not necessary to enter into any particular enumeration of its merits in this Retrospect. The print from it will be published in as short a time as it can be properly completed; and of the manner in which it will be executed, we have every right to form great expectations, from the known abilities of Mr. Bromley, who, we have been told, means to devote his whole time to the completion of this engraving.

Mr. Ackermann has just published the *Sixth Number of Progressive Lessons, in Landscape, &c.* and this number is in a more finished style than any which have preceded it, and thus advancing by degrees, seems to be better calculated to improve the young practitioner in the Fine Arts, than any other method that has or can be adopted.

He is preparing for publication a work in imperial quarto, of a very singular description. It may be denominated a Picturesque Tour through the Cities of London and Westminster, containing views, principally interior, of the most remarkable buildings, with short descriptions and figures, of a rank appropriated to the scenes in which they are introduced. The designs will be the joint production of two very eminent artists; the figures are by Mr. Rowlandson; and the architectural

part

part by Mr. Puget. Many of the prints are in a forward state, and those which we have seen are in a very superior style; but we have not room to enumerate the particulars in this Retrospect.

Mr. J. T. Smith, whose Antiquities of Westminster we noticed in the last Retrospect, has engraved ten additional plates from drawings, communicated to him by subscribers to the work. These he means to publish, and among them are, a curious plan of the Palace at Whitehall, as it was at the time of King Charles the Second; and a bird's-eye elevation of the same, exhibiting all the apartments of the King and Royal Family, as described by Grammont. Of this there is no other view that can be depended upon; that engraved by Hollar was from a view taken on the river, and displays it only as it appeared from the water; the views here given comprehend the whole building. Charing Cross, exhibiting a view of Cromwell's Palace, which stood on the site of Mr. Drummond's, the banker. The Decoy in St. James's Park, with the Tea-drinking Room of William the Third. Two Views of the House of Commons; one, its original appearance in the reign of Edward the Third; and the other, as it was previous to the late alterations. A Plan of the Lanes, Alleys, &c. occupying the site of Parliament-street, Bridge-street, &c. made by order of the commissioners for building Westminster-bridge.

The British Gallery in Pall Mall has been opened with some select specimens of the Pictures of the old Masters, for the study and improvement of young artists.

A print of Achilles, frantic for the loss of Patroclus, rejecting the consolation of Thetis, from a painting by G. Dawe, to which the gold medal was adjudged by the Royal Academy in 1803, is about to be published.

A print of the Battle of Maida, to be engraved by Mr. A. Cardon, from a picture painted by P. J. de Loutherbourg, taken from drawings made on the spot by Captain Pierrepont, will shortly be published by the engraver.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

Hypochondriasis	11
Mania	1
Melancholia	2
Hysteria	5
Typhus	3
Scarlatina	2
Asthenia	14
Hæmoptysis	1
Dysenteria	1
Diarrhœa	13
Cholera	7
Amenorrhœa	12
Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	4
Epilepsia	1
Angina	2
Paralysis	3
Morbi Infantiles	17
Morbi Cutanei	13

Cases of semi-insanity still continue to occupy a large share of the Reporter's professional attention.

Vicissitude, in this species of indisposition, constitutes one of the most remarkable points in its character. There is no radical distinction between the furor of madness and the gloominess of melancholy: they are found in the same individual, frequently and often regularly to alternate, like the shades of evening which succeed to the radiancy of noon.

The variations of this disease in many cases recur as punctually as the hot and cold stages of an intermittent fever. There is a frightful hilarity which portends the certainty of subsequent depression. This remark applies by no means exclusively to the unequivocally and nominally insane, but likewise to those whose constitutions are impregnated with the seeds, without their characters having as yet been tainted with the ignominy of madness. It is meant to refer more particularly to those minor degrees, those faint and scarcely discernible shades, those infant and evanescent approximations towards mental disorder, the existence of which might elude the vigilance, or be concealed from the sagacity of any but an experienced and well-educated eye.

Sudden and apparently causeless elevations, and equally abrupt and unreasonable declensions of vivacity, mark a morbid condition of the intellectual frame. A sober cheerfulness, a temperate happiness, an evenness and tranquillity of the mind, are circumstances which not only

indicate the actual possession, but are necessary to secure the protracted continuance of its integrity and health.

Permanence is inseparable from moderation. Every act of violent passion is unwholesome, and tends to fritter away the materials of which we are composed. An indulgence in a paroxysm of impetuosity is not sufficiently considered in the relation which it bears to the well-being of the body. An irascible man is not aware how much injury he does to himself, by that unamiable impulse of resentment which would lead him to do an injury, or inflict an insult, upon a real or imaginary foe. No person was ever angry with another, without having reason afterwards to be angry with himself. If the mind does not move upon a level, there is always danger of its being overturned.

The process towards disorganization is sometimes rapid, but more frequently tardy in its course. The mental fabric is sometimes thrown into ruins by a single and an unanticipated blow; but in the majority of instances, many pulls, and frequently reiterated concussions are necessary, previous to the last crash of dilapidation.

Constant engagement in these cases, however unpleasant or implicated with solicitude, is better than entire absence of anxiety or occupation. There is no kind of air which is worse than a vacuum. At the same time it should be remarked that, more especially in this grand mart of trade, many cases of intellectual derangement almost daily originate from the cares of commercial speculation: the Stock Exchange alone has been found more productive of insanity, than all the other gambling-houses combined in either the eastern or the western district of the metropolis. How many bankers and merchants have fallen martyrs to the Consols, or the victims of Omnium!

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, August 26, 1807.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ABSOLEM William, Leicester street, straw hat manufacturer. (Wild, Warwick square

Butcher Henry, Rythe, sadler. (Berry and James, Walbrook

Castle George, Sculcoates, builder. (Ellis, Cursitor street

Codd William, Cateaton street, merchant. (Gregory and Co Maiden lane

Cassell William Lambert, Thames Ditton, carpenter. (Simpson and Co. Temple

Davenport William, Marsden, innkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane

Pilcock Thomas, Macclesfield, grocer. (Hall, Macclesfield

Fetherston Philip and John Hodgson, the younger, Christchurch, victuallers. (Webb, St Thomas street

Gear Samuel, Kingston upon Hull, cabinet maker. (Ellis, Cursitor street

Grover Richard Town-Malling, grocer. (Sudlow, Monument yard

Giles David, Birmingham, currier. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry

Howell Edward, Liverpool, cotton merchant. (Glenn, Garlick hill

Roddinot Benjamin, Bruton, Somerset, Linen draper. (Mitchell Union court,

Hollyoake John, Brixton row, dealer and chapman. (Taylor, Cooke's court

Hughes Thomas, Bennett street, victualler. (Langley, Plumtree street

Head William, Fareham, butcher. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane

Jackson Joseph, Newington Causeway, brush maker. (Alcock and Co. York street

Lloyd Samuel, Paddington, grocer. (Sudlow, Monument yard

Lund, Benson Spofforth, flax dresser. (Rosser and son, Bartlett's buildings

Lees William, Liverpool, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane

Lewis William, Bristol, hosier. (Blandford and Co Temple

Mackean Archibald, Winchester street, merchant. (Rivington, Fenchurch Buildings

Mordue Thomas, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. (Swinburn, Hatton Garden

Mann James, Warwick, grocer. (Smart and Co. Staple Inn

Mackay Matthew, Southampton, jeweller. (Allen, Clifford's Inn

Martinant Peter, St. James's street, warehouseman. (Willett and Co. Finsbury square

Mitchell John, Union street, leather seller. (Hughes, Bear yard

Meadley Richard, Kingston-upon-Hull, patten maker. (Sykes and Co. New Inn

Nesbitt Thomas, High street, Borough, china man. (Twynham and Co Temple

Nelson Charles, Brixton, coal merchant. (James, Gray's Inn Place.

Peacock John, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Rossu and son. Bartlett's buildings

Philipps John, Star Brewhouse, brewer. (Batchellor and Potts Serjeant's Inn

Parkes William, Derby, coal merchant. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn

Roxburgh James, Winchester street, insurance broker. (Hillyard, Cothall court

Stratham Samuel, Edwyn Stratham, and Henry Garton, Nottingham, hosiers. (Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's Inn

Wood James, Burnley, apothecary. (Hurd, King's Bench Walk.

Warmesley Robert, Whalley, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, King's Bench Walk

Ward Thomas, Oxford market, tallow chandler. (Fletcher and Co Bloomsbury

Watkin John Sculcoates, rope maker. (Rossir and Son, Bartlett's Buildings

Worthington Samuel, Manchester, innkeeper. (Jackson, Hare court

Williams William, Oxford street, linen draper. (Doble and Co. Crane court

Willmot Daniel, Whitecross street, dealer in spirits. (Wilson, Devonshire street

Ward John Stockton, ship owner. (Rowntree and Co. Stockton

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinson, John, Birmingham, ironfounder, August 24

Ashcough George, East Whitton, Woolstapler, August 25 final

Barker William, Newark-upon-Trent, woolstapler, August 27

Birt William, Blackman street, Linen draper, August 28

Bullock Stanley, Manchester calico printer, August 27

Buxton Thomas, and Thomas Bently Buxton, Leicester, bankers, August 27, final

Bishop William Yealand Conyers, merchant, and John Jocelyn Bishop, Leighton Hall, merchant, September 26

Burton John, and Jesse First, Manchester, timber merchants, September 9, final

Burton Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, September 7

Bloxam William, New Road, cooper, August 28

Blatchford, Peter, Lifton, miller, August 21

Bennett

Bennett, Joseph, the elder, Batley, and John Bennet, Sands Mills, merchants, September 8, final
Cape Thomas, Lincoln, corn factor, August 27, final
Clegg James, Shadwell, mariner, September 19
Cantrell William, Burton upon-Trent, druggist, August 26, final
Colville John, Cheapside, linen draper, September 5
Carrington John, Manchester, hardwareman, September 5
Crundall John, Clapham road, carpenter, November 7
Daly Thomas, Chichester, linen draper, August 27
Dove James, Newmarket, grocer, September 26
Daniels Joseph Elkan, Coleman street, merchant, October 24
Evill William, Bath, upholder, August 21
Foelsch Frederic, Bartholomew, and Joseph Merry, Birmingham, porter dealers, September 11, final
Goold Amos, Birmingham, grocer, August 31
Gooch Thomas, and James Jackman, Exeter, hosiers, September 3, final
Horrocks, Samuel, Pendleton, dyer, August 28
Huntingdon Samuel, Chester, linen draper, August 26
Heyes John, Wigan, linen manufacturer, August 31
Hunt Benjamin, Brighthelmstone, builder, August 31
Harding Ann, Bristol, haberdasher, Sept. 16
Howland Thomas, Thame, carrier, November 7.
Jowet John, Manchester, manufacturers, September 29, final
Jackson John, Thurmond, Lambeth, stockbroker, September 22
Kilby Charles, Watford, surgeon, September 8
Lambert William Barnabas, Manchester, grocer, September 1
Leonard Charles, Westbromwich, iron master, August 24, final
Lamas Henry Layton, Throgmorton street, insurance broker, September 12
Mortimer William, Wivenhoe, maister, August 20
Nicholson Markham, Howden, grocer, August 31, final
Ormond George, Manchester, dyer, August 19
Pugh Ann, Chatham shopkeeper, August 25, final
Parsons Thomas, Marchmont place, builder, August 8
Pow John, Worcester, builder, August 24, final
Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper, September 15
Rudhall John, and William Hobson, Birmingham linen drapers, August 26
Richards Abel, Oxford street, linen draper, September 26
Sherman John Robert, Ingram court, ship owner, September 12
Smith James Charles, Bowling Green lane, victualler, August 8
Smith William, and Jasper Atkinson the Younger, Aldermanbury merchants, December 2
Strother Andrew, Tokenhouse yard, factor, September 19
Stone William, Borough hop merchant, August 18
Shipton John, Yoxall, vintner, August 25, final
Sedgwick Meriton, Dowlington, grocer, November 14
Sizer John, Manningtree, shopkeeper, September 24, final
Smith Richard, Ashbourne, stationer, September 7
Tarn William, Bishopwearmouth, glazier, September 7
Weaver William, Gray's inn lane victualler, August 22
Wood Thomas, Ross, woolstapler, August 27
Walker William, Chancery lane, dealer and chapman, August 25
Walters Joseph, Sturminster Newton, grazier, September 21, final
Williams James, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper, September 1, final
Yates Samuel, Wood street, merchant, September 12
York Thomas, Devonshire, merchant, September 5, final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 14th of August the first Sessions of the new Parliament closed with the following Speech, made in the name of his Majesty, by the Lords Commissioners:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command, from his Majesty, to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must, at this advanced season of the year, be so peculiarly desirable.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterised all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness, for the current year; and when he considers the provision you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services, which the events of the war may render necessary, his Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war upon the Continent.

"The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of this kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which this country has to encounter.

"But his Majesty trusts, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be discouraged or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his Majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success.

"And while his Majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals that may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his Parliament and People will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negociation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.

"His Majesty, therefore, trusts that his people will be always ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence

independence of his Majesty's dominions, and to maintain, against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his Majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation; but which, as essential to the honour of his crown, and the true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

The British government, apprehensive lest by the intrigues and influence of France a league should be entered into by the naval powers of the North, and our commerce shut out of the Baltic, judged it necessary to send a powerful naval and land force to take possession of the Island of Zealand, and of Copenhagen. Accordingly on the 26th of July, the first division of the expedition sailed. The land forces amounted to upwards of thirty thousand men, under Lord Cathcart and General Baird, and the naval to twenty-four sail of the line, under the command of Admiral Gambier and Sir Home Popham.

SWEDEN.

The young King of Sweden is now the only Potentate on the Continent of Europe who refuses to bend his neck to the domination of Bonaparte. After the Treaty of Peace between Russia, Prussia, and France, this heroic Monarch issued the following spirited proclamation:—

Proclamation of the King of Sweden.
In the Fortress of Stralsund, 1807.

"German soldiers!—A German Prince still speaks to you, who has never forgot what is due to honour and duty. Still his voice hails you, to remind you that you are a nation destined to honour and independence, but not to infamy and oppression. Your Princes have forgot the loyalty of their ancestors; they have forgot that Germany is but one state, and the Germans but one nation: they have exposed you to the most infamous destiny, to promote the abhorred principles of the Corsican Napoleon Bonaparte. Shake off, then, in God's name, the ignominious bondage; never can a more favourable opportunity occur to turn your arms against the oppressors of your unhappy country. From the ramparts of Stralsund, the only independent burgh remaining in Germany, which has bid defiance to time, thousands will descend, and unite with you in your deliverance."

PRUSSIA.

Eighty-seventh Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"*Konigsberg, July* 19.

"The Emperors of France and Russia, after twenty days residence at Tilsit, where the Imperial Palaces were in the same street, and at no great distance, took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th. The Journal which contains an account of what passed between them, will be very interesting to both nations.

"At half past four, the Emperor Napoleon having received a visit from the King of Prussia, who came to take his leave, set out for Konigsberg, where he arrived at ten at night. The King of Prussia went to Memel.

"Yesterday the Emperor Napoleon inspected the port of Konigsberg, in a boat manned by the Imperial Guard. To day his Majesty will review Marshal Soult's Corps, and at two o'clock to-morrow he will set out for Dresden.

"The number of Russians killed in the battle of Friedland amounts to 17,500, the prisoners to 40,000; 13,000 of whom have already passed through Konigsberg, 7000 remain sick in the hospitals, and the rest have been conducted to Thorn and Warsaw. —Orders have been issued to send them home to Russia, without delay; 7000 have already returned again to Konigsberg. Those in France are to be formed into provisional regiments. The Emperor has ordered them to be clothed and armed.

"The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between France and Russia were exchanged at Tilsit on the 9th. The ratification of the Treaty of Peace between France and Prussia will be exchanged here this day.

"The Plenipotentiaries charged with these negociations were, on the part of France, the Prince of Benevento; Princes Kurakin and Labanoff, on the part of Russia; on the part of Prussia, Field Marshal Count Kalkreuth and the Count de Goltz.

"After such events as these, one cannot but smile when the great English expedition is mentioned, and at the new frenzy which animates the King of Sweden. Besides, we may remark that the army of observation, between the Elbe and the Oder, is 70,000 strong, exclusive of the Grand Army, without including the Spanish divisions, which are now upon the Oder also. It was, therefore, necessary for England to have brought her whole force together, her soldiers, her volunteers, fencibles, &c. in order to have made a diversion of any interest But when we take into our account, that England, under the present circumstances, has sent 6000 men to Egypt only to be slaughtered by the Arabs, and 7000 men to the Spanish West Indies, we can alone feel sentiments of pity for the extravagant avarice with which that cabinet is tormented.

"The peace of Tilsit puts an end to the operations of the army: notwithstanding this, all the Prussian coasts and ports will be shut against the English; and it is probable that the Continental blockade will not prove a mere sound.

"The Porte is included in the Treaty. The revolution which lately occurred at Constantinople, was an Anti-christian revolution, which has nothing in common with the policy of Europe.

"The

"The Adjutant-Commandant Guilleminot is gone to Bessarabia, where he will communicate to the Grand Vizier the intelligence of the peace, and the liberty given to the Porte to take part in it, as well as of the conditions of the Treaty, in which the Porte is interested."

Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Prussia.

Article 1. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Prussia.

Art. 2. The part of the Duchy of Magdeburg which lies on the right bank of the Elbe, the mark of Fregnitz, the Ukermans, and the New Mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the circle of Kotbuo, in Lower Lusatia, the Duchy of Pomerania, Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, with the county of Glatz, the part of the district of Neisse which lies to the north of the road from Driesen, Schneidemuhl, and to the north of the line passing from Schneidemuhl, by Waldau, to the Vistula, and to the frontiers of Bromberge, Pomerelia, the island Nogat, and the country on the right bank of the Vistula and the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia, and to the north of the circle of Culmer; finally the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, shall be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Breig, Cosel, and Glatz, and in general all the places, citadels, castles, and forts of the above mentioned, shall be restored in the state in which they at present are. The town and citadel of Graudentz, with the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwierkorzy, shall likewise be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Art. 3. His Majesty the King of Prussia acknowledges his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, and his Majesty the King of Holland, Louis Napoleon.

Art. 4. His Majesty the King of Prussia in like manner acknowledges the confederation of the Rhine, and the present state of the possessions of the Sovereigns of which it is composed, and the titles which have been bestowed on them, either by the act of confederation, or by subsequent treaties. His said Majesty likewise engages to acknowledge those sovereigns who in future shall become members of the said confederation, and the titles they may receive by their treaties of accession.

Art. 5. The present treaty of peace and amity shall be in common for his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, for his Majesty the King of Holland, and for the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine, the allies of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Art. 6. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in like manner, acknowledges his imperial highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, as King of Westphalia.

Art. 7. His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes, in full right of property and sovereignty, to the Kings, Grand Dukes, and Dukes and Princes, who shall be pointed out by his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, all the Duchies, Margraviates, Principalities, Counties, and Lordships, and, in general, all the territories and domains, and all territorial property of whatever kind, or by whatever title possessed by his Majesty the King of Prussia, between the Rhine and the Elbe, at the commencement of the present war.

Art. 8. The Kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of other states which are at present in possession of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Art. 9. The arrangements which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon shall make in the countries alluded to in the two preceding articles, and the occupation of the same by those sovereigns in whose favour he shall make such arrangements, shall be acknowledged by his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the same manner as if they were contained and stipulated in the present treaty.

Art. 10. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces, for himself, his heirs, and successors, all actual or future right which he has or may acquire.

1. To all territory, without exception, situated between the Elbe and the Rhine, and, in general, to all not described in Art. 7.

2. To all possessions of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and of the house of Anhalt, situate on the right bank of the Elbe.

On the other hand, all rights or claims of the States situate between the Rhine and the Elbe, to the possession of his Majesty the King of Prussia, as they are defined by the present treaty, shall be for ever extinguished and annulled.

Art. 11. All negotiations, conventions, or treaties of alliance that may have been publicly or privately concluded between Prussia and any state on the left bank of the Elbe, and which have not been broken by the present war, shall remain without effect, and be considered as null and not concluded.

Art. 12. His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes the circle of Kottbuss, in Lower Lusatia, to his Majesty the King of Saxony with full right of proprietorship and sovereignty.

Art. 13. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for ever possession to all provinces formerly constituent parts of the kingdom of Poland, which have at different periods come under the dominion of Prussia, excepting Ermeland and the country to the West of Ancient Prussia, to the East of Pomerania, and to the New Mark to the north of the circle of Kalm, and a line which passes from the

the Vistula by Waldau to Schneidemuhl, and passes along the boundaries of the circle of Bromberg, and the road from the Schneidemuhl to Driesen, which provinces, with the town and citadel of Graudentz, and the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwerkorzy, shall in future be in possession, with all the rights of proprietorship and sovereignty, by his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Art. 14. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in like manner for ever possession of the City of Dantzic.

Art. 15. The provinces which his Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in the 13th Article, with the exception of the territories mentioned in the 18th Article, shall be possessed with right of property and sovereignty by his Majesty the King of Saxony, under the title of the Dukedom of Warsaw, and governed according to a constitution which shall secure the liberties and privileges of the people of that Duchy, and be consistent with the tranquillity of the neighbouring states.

Art. 16. To secure a connection and communication between the kingdom of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, the free use of a military road shall be granted to the King of Saxony, through the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which shall pass through it at one time, and the places at which they shall halt, shall be settled by a particular agreement between the two Sovereigns under the mediation of France.

Art. 17. The navigation of the River Neisse and the Canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, shall remain free from any toll.

Art. 18. In order to establish as much as possible natural boundaries between Russia and the Duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present boundaries of Russia, from the Bug to the Mouth of the Lassosna, and a line which passes from the said Mouth, and along the Channel of that River, the Channel of the Baber to its Mouth, the Channel of the Narew from its Mouth to Suradz, the Channel of the Lisy to its source near the village Mien, and of the two neighbouring arms of the Nurzeck rising near that village; and the Channel of the Nurzeck, itself to its Mouth; and lastly along the Channel of the Bug up the stream to the present boundaries of Russia, shall for ever be incorporated with the Russian Empire.

Art. 19. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two miles in circumference, shall be restored to its former independence, under the protection of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the King of Saxony, and to be governed by the rules by which it was governed when it ceased to be its own mistress.

Art. 20. Neither his Majesty the King of Prussia, nor his Majesty the King of Saxony, shall obstruct the navigation of the Vistula by any prohibition, nor by any customs, duty, or imposts whatever.

Art. 21. The city, port, and territory of Dantzic shall be shut up during the present maritime war, against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

Art. 22. No individual, of any rank or description whatsoever, whose property and abode are situated in such provinces as formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland, or which the King of Prussia is henceforth to possess; and no individual of the Duchy of Warsaw, or residing within the territory incorporated with Russia, or possessing any landed property, rents, annuities, or any income whatever, shall, either with regard to his person, his estate, rents, annuities, and income, nor with respect to his rank and dignities, shall be prosecuted on account of any part which he may have taken either in a political or military point of view in the events of the present war.

Art. 23. In the same manner, no individual residing or possessing landed property in the countries which belonged to the King of Prussia prior to the 1st of January 1772, and which are restored to him by virtue of the preceding second article; and in particular, no individual of the Berlin Civic Guard, or of the Gens d'Armes, who have taken up arms in order to maintain tranquillity, shall be prosecuted in his person, his estates, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever; or in his rank or dignity, nor in any manner whatsoever, on account of any part which he may have taken in the events of the present war, or be subject to any enquiry.

Art. 24. The engagements, debts, or obligations, of any nature whatsoever, which his Majesty the King of Prussia may have contracted or concluded prior to the present war, as possessor of the countries, dominions, domains, estates, and revenues, which his Majesty cedes or renounces in the present Treaty, shall be performed and ratified by the new possessors, without any exception or reservation whatsoever.

Art. 25. The funds and capitals which belong to private persons, or to religious bodies, civil or military associations, countries which his Majesty the King of Prussia, or which he renounces by the private treaty, whether the said capitals be vested in the Bank of Berlin, in the chest of the territory of naval trade, or in any other manner whatever in the dominions of the King of Prussia, shall neither be confiscated nor attached, but the proprietor of the funds or capitals shall be at liberty to dispose of the same; and they are to continue to enjoy the interest thereof, whether such interest be already due, or may yet become due, at the periods stipulated in the conventions or bonds. The same shall, on the other side, be observed with regard to all funds and capitals which are vested by private individuals, or public institutions whatsoever, in such countries which are ceded or renounced by his Prussian Majesty by virtue of the present treaty.

Art.

Art. 26. The archives which contain the titles of property, and in general all the papers which relate to the countries, territories, dominions, as well as the maps and plans of the strong places, citadels, castles, and forts, seated in the above-mentioned countries, are to be delivered up by Commissioners of his said Majesty within the time of three months next ensuing the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, to Commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, with regard to the countries seated on the left banks of the Rhine; and to commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and of the city of Dantzic, with regard to all countries which their said Majesties and the City of Dantsic are in future to posses by virtue of the present compact.

Art. 27. Until the day of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of his Majesty the King of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, shall be shut againſt the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment is to be made from any Prussian Port for the British Isles or British Colonies; nor shall any ship, which sailed from England or her Colonies, be admitted into any Prussian Port.

Art. 28. The necessary arrangements shall immediately be made to settle every point which relates to the manner and period of the surrender of the places which are to be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, and to the civil and military administration of the said country.

Art. 29. The prisoners of war taken on both sides, are to be returned without any exchange, and in mass, as soon as circumstances shall admit.

Art. 30. The present treaty is to be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Konigsberg by the under-mentioned in the term of six days next ensuing the signing of this Treaty.

Done at Tilsit, the 9th of July, 1807.

(L.S.) Signed C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of BENEVENTO.

(L S) Signed Count KALKREUTH, Field Marshal.

(L.S.) Signed AUGUSTUS Count GOLTZ.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged on the 12th of July.

AMERICA.

An unfortunate dispute has arisen between this Country and the United States of America. Some seamen deserted from a British squadron on board an American frigate, and it was refused to give them up. The American soon after put to sea, and was followed by one of the British frigates, fired into and obliged to surrender the men. This incident has excited much clamour in America, to meet which the President has been obliged to issue the following Proclamation. In the mean time an amicable negociation has been commenced between the two governments.

Proclamation of the President of the United States.

Washington City, July 2, 1807.

During the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured, by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the Belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of a general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the Belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbours. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limits of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation; but those orders and assurances have been without effect: and no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have either seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbour on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew; and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark

mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only, by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honourable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual controul of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbours or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities especially given by law, to issue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbours or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, interdicting the entrance of all the said harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbours or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them, or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them, or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States shall afford any aid to any such vessels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them, in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude, to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this Proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided, nevertheless, that if any such vessels shall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their Government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse, and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

T. JEFFERSON.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE Rotherhithe and Croydon Canal, which was begun about five years ago, is now nearly finished. It commences at the town of Croydon, passes over Penge Common, crosses the road leading from London to Sydenham, close to that town, where a bridge over the canal has been erected some time. It then runs along the east side of Sydenham Common, Forest Hill, and Nunhead, until it crosses the Deptford Road, near the New Cross turnpike, on the London side. Within the last three months a commodious bridge has been erected over the canal on this part of the road. From this, down to Rotherhithe, the canal has long since been cut, and scarcely any thing is now wanting to set it working, but the completion of the towing paths. To obviate the difficulty of obtaining water, along the elevated grounds, over which the canal passes, between Sydenham and New Cross, several large reservoirs have been formed. The chief of these is on Sydenham Common, where it has more the appearance of a large lake than a pond. It is an excavation of an oblong form, occupying upwards of thirty acres, and is several feet above the level of the canal, from which it is about fifty yards distant, and into which the water can be convey-

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ed through sluices whenever it is required. Such is the descent near the Deptford-road, notwithstanding the great depth to which the cut was made, that within the space of a quarter of a mile, there are no less than nine or ten gates, at each of which there are reservoirs to catch the rain, and collateral cuts near the bottom to receive the springs. This canal will considerably facilitate the communication between the metropolis and the counties of Surrey and Kent.

Statement of the quantity of ale brewed in the London district, by the six principal houses between the 5th of July 1806, and the 5th July 1807:

Stretton	17,465
Charrington	15,556
Goding	8,549
Webb	7,789
Sharp	7,200
Hale	6,145

The proprietors of the Golden Lane Brewery have tried the experiment of lighting a street by Coal Gas Lights. The furnace which supplies the gas is in the Brewery in Golden-lane, from whence a pipe proceeds that runs along the walls of the houses of Golden lane, and passes round the corner along the houses of Beech-street; from this main pipe other pipes proceed at right angles to the lamps, each of which has an aperture in its lower extremity to receive the pipe appropriated to it; after entering the lamp, two or three small holes, made in the end of the pipe convey the gas, which being kindled gives a very brilliant light The pipes are furnished with cocks at different places, by which the supply of the gas may be regulated as thought fit. Eleven lamps are supplied in this manner, seven in Golden-lane, and four in Beech-street. The lamps are on average at about twenty yards asunder, and the last about seven hundred feet from the furnace. In Golden-lane the single row of lamps completely illuminated both sides of the lane.

MARRIED.

M. T. P. Asperne, son of Mr. Asperne, bookseller, Cornhill, to Miss Ann King, of Walworth.

John Rodbard, esq. of Crewkerne, Somerset, to Mrs. Making, late of Covent Garden theatre.

At Isleworth Captain Richard Dawson, of the third foot, to Miss E. T. Hall, of Sionhill.

Lieutenant Colonel Leigh, of the tenth Light Dragoons, to the Hon Miss Byron.

At Stepney, Henry Rooke, esq. of Witherington, Wilts, to Miss Nettlefold, of Stepney Green.

By special license, Harradine, esq. of Southhill, Bedfordshire, to Miss Searle, of the same place.

The Rev. John Calthorp, of Gosberton, Lincolnshire, to Miss Bonner, daughter of Mr. Bonner, of Fleet-street.

By special license, at Lady Lismore's, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, William Cavendish, esq to the Hon Miss O'Callaghan, daughter of the late Lord Lismore.

Mr James Gilman, of Highgate, surgeon, to Miss Ann Harding, of St. George's-row.

At St. James's church, T. Mac Arthur, esq. purser in the Royal Navy, to Miss Reid, only daughter of John Reid esq of H. M. ship Queen.

Thomas Alsop, esq. of the Tower, to Miss Bettesworth, of Golden-square.

At Kensington, Sir James Innes Ker, bart. to Miss Harriet Charlewood, second daughter of the late Benjamin C. esq. of Windlesham, Surrey.

At Woodford, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart. to Miss Frances Mosley, sister of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart.

Mr. Basil Francis, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Hannah M'Millan, of Gower-sreet, Bedford-square.

DIED.

The *Marquis of Granby*, the infant son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland.

In York-street, St. James's, the *Right Honourable Sarah Cavendish*, Baroness Waterpark of the kingdom of Ireland, and relict of the late Right Honourable Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. She was the only child and heiress of Richard Bradshaw, esq. who was lineally descended from Bradshaw, the President of the Tribunal which condemned Charles I. to death. She married Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. the 5th of August, 1757, and was created Baroness Waterpark on the 14th of June, 1792. She is succeeded in the peerage by her eldest son Sir Richard C. bart. now Lord Waterpark. Her third son the Honourable Augustus Cavendish, assumed the name and arms of Bradshaw in 1790, pursuant to the will of his maternal grand father, and is at present member of parliament for the borough of Honiton.

In Argyle-street, *Sir Archibald Edmonstone*, bart. He was created to that title on the 3d of May, 1770, and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Charles Edmonstone, bart. who is one of the six clerks in chancery.

At Hampstead, *Timothy Lane*, esq. F.R.S. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In Edgware-road, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, fellow and tutor of Trinity college, Cambridge.

The Rev *Thomas Freeman*, aged 82, rector of St Martin's, vicar of St. Paul's, and 47 years minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.

Edmund James Moody, esq aged 32, of the navy office, eldest son of Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. commissioner for victualling his Majesty's navy.

At Brentford, Mr. *Henry Norbury*, second son of Mr. P. Norbury, printer.

At Woolwich, Mr. *Henry Gilbank*, cadet in the royal military academy.

The Right Honourable *Catharine Baroness Howard De Walden and Braybrooke*, aged 60. She was the daughter of William Clayton, esq.

of Harleyford, Bucks. and the relict of the late Sir John Griffin Griffin, who was called up to the house of Peers by writ of summons, as Lord Howard de Walden, in 1784, and afterwards created Lord Braybrooke. She died without issue.

At Clapham, *Lady Tebbs*, relict of Sir Benjamin Tebbs, knight.

In Milbank-street, Westminster, *William Finnes*, esq.

Richard Hamer, esq. of Nottinghill, aged 42.

At his house, St. John's, Southwark, aged 65, *Thomas Allen*, esq.

Mr. Joseph de Boffe, aged 58, of Gerard-street, Soho, importer of foreign books; he was a native of Geneva, and from the probity of all his transactions, has died regretted and esteemed by all who knew him. His extensive business devolves on his son, who, during the latter years of Mr. De B. has been in partnership with his father.

William Golding, esq. of the Borough, aged 60.

In Brook-street, *Richard White*, esq. general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 24th regiment of foot. His promotions in the army were, colonel May 16, 1781; major-general, April 28, 1790; lieutenant-general, January 26, 1797; General, April 29, 1802; and colonel of the 24th regiment, November 13, 1793.

At Edmonton, aged 66, *George Tatem*, esq.

At Hendon, *Alexander Begbie*, esq. of New Broad street.

At Hackney, *Daniel Fisher*, *D.D.*

Mrs. Chapman, wife of William Chapman, esq. of Pentonville, in the 47th year of her age.

At Brompton, the *Duchess of Gloucester. Further particulars will be given in our next.*

At his house in Tottenham court road, aged 76, *Mr. John Walker*. In the early part of his life he adopted the theatrical profession, and acquired considerable reputation in Ireland and on many provincial stages in this country, and was for some years an established actor on the London boards. He was chiefly successful in parts of sententious morality and blunt humour, and was conspicuous for his merit in the performance of Downright, in the comedy of Every Man in his Humour. Having always a strong propensity to philological studies he quitted the stage, and published several valuable works on Grammar and Elocution, of which he was many years a distinguished teacher. In 1774 he published a pamphlet entitled, "A general Idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, on a Plan entirely new," and soon after published the Dictionary which may be considered as his great work. It is a production of prodigious labour, and of such high merit as to remain a standard book in this country. It is characterized by extensive knowledge, unwearied diligence, correct taste, profound and accurate discrimination. He published various other works on the subject of education; all partaking of the properties already spoken of, and tending to improve the art of speaking in this country; the titles of these works are, Exercises for Improvement in Elocution; Elements of Elocution; Hints for Improving the Art of Reading; A Rhetorical Grammar; English Classics abridged; The Melody of Speaking Delineated; and The Academic Speaker. Mr. Walker was distinguished in private life for a strict regard to moral and religious duties, and he was intimately known to most of the distinguished literary characters of his time, by whom he was held in high esteem for his talents, his knowledge, and his virtues.

Burned to death, in consequence of the house being on fire at Coombank, the seat of Lord Frederick Campbell, *Lady F. Campbell*, aged 70. She was the daughter of Amos Meredith, esq. and sister of Sir William Meredith, bart. In 1752 she was married to Earl Ferrers, the unfortunate peer executed at Tyburn, for the murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson. She had, however, been divorced from him by act of parliament, and in 1769 was married to Lord Frederic Campbell, brother of the Duke of Argyle.

[*Further particulars of the late William Hamilton, M. D. whose death was mentioned at p. 87. of our last number.* He was born of a respectable family in the North of Ireland, but had the misfortune to lose his father before his birth. The paternal estate, though not ample, was more than adequate to the expences of a liberal education, and his mother, who is yet living, sent him at the proper age to one of the first grammar schools in Dublin, then kept by Dr. Darby, to acquire the elements of classical learning. When properly qualified, he was entered at the University of Glasgow, where he passed through the regular course of general study. Having thus laid in a competent stock of preparatory knowledge, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, under the professors of that school. He was too ambitious of excellence to neglect the advantages of a situation so favourable to improvement, and a mind like his would not rest satisfied with those elements of science, which the routine of academical lectures given by the ablest men can furnish. He was early impressed with the dignity and importance of a profession, in which the health and lives of men are so deeply concerned, and determined to neglect no means and spare no expence that might qualify him for the complete discharge of his professional duties. With this view, after taking his degree at Edinburgh, he visited the principal cities of Holland, France, Italy and Germany, examined both the merits and defects of their public Hospitals; and studiously observed the medical practice of Europe in all its variety. Such was Dr. Hamilton's preparation for settling as a physician in the metropolis, and it must be admitted that the most liberal education could go no further. But there is

an advantage which education, though it may improve, cannot bestow, and without which the mere acquisitions of science are more likely to mislead than to be useful. That sagacity, which is the first and highest requisite in medical practitioners, that power of discriminating readily and surely between cases apparently similar, yet really distinct; that intuitive perception, which, amidst obscure prognostics, amidst complicated and contradictory symptoms, can discern the source of the disease, and suggest the most effectual means of counteracting it; this precisely was the distinctive feature of Dr. Hamilton's mind. Other minds might appear more brilliant; other tongues more eloquent; other physicians might display a more winning address; but it may be affirmed with safety, that in this essential qualification, no man of his time surpassed him. Yet, though thus educated, and thus endowed, and though at an early period of his life, he was chosen one of the Physicians to the London Hospital, where he enjoyed all the advantages for experience which such an establishment presents, his practice for many years was very limited. He could not stoop to those arts which succeed most surely with vulgar minds, and he neither affected that indifference which seeks the reputation of superiority, by setting the world at defiance, nor the milky softness and pliancy of demeanour which cunning assumes for the ends of selfishness. The prominent feature in his character was simplicity, and his early determination was, that if he could not rise with dignity he would fall without incurring contempt. Hence it was, that no consideration could induce him to whine with the indolent rich over imaginary complaints, or to flatter their vanity by chiming in with their folly. There was in his manner indeed, somewhat of the bluntness which is so frequently the concomitant of unbending rectitude, and which the undiscerning confound with pride or surliness. But those who were acquainted with Dr. Hamilton well know, that his only pride was that which is the opposite of meanness; that under this appearance of bluntness in his exterior deportment, he possessed a heart truly benevolent and humane, and thus no man had more the power of attaching and preserving the friendship of those who were capable of appreciating real worth. With so many claims to respect and affection as Dr. Hamilton possessed, it becomes unnecessary to add, that his death is the cause of unfeigned regret to a numerous circle, who have lost in him both the skilful physician and the faithful friend, for in both capacities he attached unbounded confidence. To his family his loss is irreparable, but they enjoy at least the melancholy satisfaction of knowing how much he was honoured when living, and how sincerely he is mourned by all who enjoyed his intimacy, or were acquainted with his worth. He died on the 6th of May 1807, in the 49th year of his age.]

[*Further Particulars of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, whose death was announced at p.* 87.—He was born at Exeter about the year 1759, and before he had completed his twelfth year, embarked on board the Fly sloop of war, Captain Graham, as Midshipman, and in the year following was removed into the Southampton frigate, then commanded by Capt. afterwards Admiral Macbride. It was in the year 1772, while Mr. Louis belonged to the Southampton, that that ship, accompanied by the Seaford frigate and the Cruiser sloop, conveyed the unfortunate queen of Denmark from Elsineur to Stade. He continued in this frigate till 1774, when he was removed into the Kent of 74 guns, captain Fielding, and also served again in the Fly sloop, Southampton and Orpheus frigates, and in 1775 was removed into the Thetis frigate, in which he made a Voyage to St. Helena, under his first commander, captain Graham. He remained in this ship till July, 1777, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Bienfaisant of 64 guns Capt. Macbride, in which ship he served in the action fought on the 27th of July, 1778, between the English fleet under admiral Keppel, and the French under Count d'Orvilliers; in this engagement the Bienfaisant escaped without a single man being hurt, a circumstance which must be attributed to her position in the line being such as to prevent her from taking any decisive part in the engagement. In 1779, Lieutenant Louis, having been appointed first of the Bienfaisant, sailed in her with the squadron under Admiral Rodney, destined for the relief of Gibraltar. On their passage out they had the good fortune to capture, after a chase of a few hours, the whole of a Spanish convoy from St. Sebastian bound to Cadiz, laden with naval stores, provisions, &c. under the escort of seven ships and vessels of war, belonging to the royal Caraccas company; and the Bienfaisant, commanded by Captain Macbride, captured the Guipuscoa of 64 guns, the commanding ship of the convoy. But a more gratifying event to a British naval officer was on the point of taking place; this was the action which took place on the 16th of January, 1780, between the fleet under Admiral Rodney, and the Spanish squadron under Admiral Langara, the result of which was the capture of one ship of 80 guns, 5 of 70, the St. Domingo, of 70 guns, blown up, and the Spanish commander in chief taken prisoner. In this engagement it was the lot of Lieutenant Louis to witness some warm work; the St. Domingo, which blew up, was, at the moment of her destruction, in close action with the Bienfaisant, after which that ship lay alongside the Spanish admiral's ship, the Phœnix of 80 guns, and compelled her to strike her colours. As the crew of the Bienfaisant were afflicted with the malignant small pox, Capt. Macbride did not remove the Spanish sailors from their own ship, from motives of humanity, but only sent Lieut. Louis and a party of seaman to take possession

possession of the Phœnix, and conduct her to Gibraltar, after which fortress, on her being taken into the British navy, she was named, and she still holds her rank among the wooden walls of Britain. Admiral Rodney was so much pleased with the seamanship displayed by Lieut. Louis on this occasion that he offered either to take him to the West Indies and promote him to the first vacancy there, or to give him an acting captain's commission to carry home the Phœnix, in the hope that the Lords of the Admiralty would confirm him, or at all events promote him to the rank of commander. He accepted the latter proposal, and about the middle of February, sailed for England, with the rest of the Spanish prizes, and part of the fleet under the command of Admiral Digby, and on their passage home captured part of a French convoy bound to the Mauritius. Not being fortunate enough on his arrival in England to obtain the wished for promotion, he was ordered to return to the Bienfaisant, and in the course of a few weeks that ship was dispatched into St. George's channel, with the view of falling in with a French ship of war, which was known to have sailed from Brest on a cruise in that quarter. On the 13th of August, the Bienfaisant then being off the Old Head of Kinsale, observed a large ship, which afterwards proved to be Le Comte d'Artois, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, and the ship they expected as above related, when after an engagement of an hour and ten minutes, the Artois struck her colours and surrendered. A few months after this action, Capt. Macbride removed into the Artois, which was considered to be the finest vessel of her class in the world, and Lieutenant Louis went with him; but in the space of two months, and early in 1781, on the earnest recommendation of his captain, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to the Mackworth armed ship, in which he was employed in convoying the trade from Plymouth to the Bristol channel and back. In 1782, Captain Louis was sent to Ireland, as the regulating officer at Sligo and at Cork, where he raised 5000 of the seamen whom the Irish parliament had voted for the use of government. He remained on that service till January 1783, when Admiral Keppel, just at the conclusion of the American war promoted him to the rank of post-captain. A long and tedious season of inactivity now ensued, and it was not till the breaking out of the war in 1793, that he was again employed, when Admiral Macbride, his old commander, selected him to be his captain in the Quebec frigate on the Downs station. He was soon afterwards appointed to the Cumberland of 74 guns, which ship he was enabled to man almost entirely with volunteers, from the neighbourhood of Torbay, in the vicinity of which he had resided during the time of peace. In this ship he did not remain long, for in the spring of 1794, he commanded the Minotaur, a new 74 gun ship, then in the channel fleet under Admiral Montague. His old friend, admiral Macbride, afterwards hoisted his flag on board the Minotaur, which during that year was employed in cruising off the coast of France. In 1795, his ship was in the fleet under Earl Howe, which escorted the East and West India and other convoys, clear of the channel, and afterwards cruised off Brest, and in the Bay. Early in 1796, Captain Louis proceeded to the West Indies, where he arrived in March with a convoy, and returned to England almost immediately convoying a large fleet of merchantmen. In May, 1797, captain Louis was in the Channel fleet under lord Bridport, after which he was ordered into the Mediterranean to join the fleet under Earl St. Vincent. On the 30th of April, 1798, Admiral Nelson, who had joined Earl St. Vincent on the preceding day, off Cadiz, was detached into the Mediterranean with a small squadron, consisting of three sail of the line, two frigates, and a sloop of war, and soon after Captain Louis sailed with a squadron under Captain Trowbridge to reinforce him. A junction was formed between the two squadrons on the 8th of June, when Admiral Nelson's fleet amounted to 13 sail of the line, a 50 gun ship, two frigates, and a sloop of war. The long cruise which succeeded, in quest of the French fleet, then on its passage to Egypt is well known: we will therefore only mention that the enemy were discovered at anchor in Aboukir Bay, on the 1st of August, and as the battle which succeeded that discovery has been detailed again and again, we cannot do more than notice the exertions of Captain Louis in fulfilling the orders and anticipating the desires of the brave and victorious Nelson. When the Vanguard, Admiral Nelson's ship anchored alongside Le Spartiate, she became exposed to the raking fire of l'Aquilon, the next ship in the enemy's line; by which the Vanguard had between 50 and 60 men disabled in the space of ten minutes. Owing however to the gallant and judicious manner in which Captain Louis took his station a-head of the Vanguard, the Minotaur not only effectually relieved her from this distressing situation, but overpowered her opponent. Admiral Nelson felt so grateful to captain Louis for his conduct on this important occasion, that about nine o'clock, while yet the combat was raging with the utmost fury, and he himself suffering severely in the cockpit, from a wound in his head, he requested Captain Berry to hail the Minotaur, and desire Captain Louis would come to him, as he could not have a moment's peace until he had thanked him for his conduct, adding *this is the one hundred and twenty-fourth time I have been engaged but I believe it is now all over with me.* The subsequent meeting which took place between the Admiral and Captain Louis was affecting in the extreme. The latter hung over his bleeding friend in silent sorrow—"Farewell dear Louis," said the Admiral, "I shall never forget the obligation I am under to you for your brave and generous conduct, and now, whatever may become of me my mind

mind is at peace." The result of this engagement is well known to have been the destruction of the French Fleet. The Minotaur, Captain Louis's Ship, sustained a loss of 23 killed and 64 wounded, and he, in common with the other Captains of the fleet, received the thanks of Parliament, accompanied by a gold medal, emblematical of the victory, and was presented with a sword by the City of London. In the summer of 1799, Admiral Nelson, being still in the Mediterranean, St. Vincent dispatched Captains Louis and Trowbridge to take possession of the Roman territory, and having entered into articles of capitulation, with the French General Grenier, a detachment of 200 Seamen and Marines was landed from the Minotaur and Culloden for the purpose of taking possession of Civita Vecchia, Cornatto, and Tolfa; whilst Captain Louis, and General Bouchard proceeded to take possession of Rome on the same terms. For this service Captain Louis was afterwards presented with the Insignia of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. During the remainder of the war, he continued in the Mediterranean, and on the unfortunate destruction of the Queen Charlotte in 1800, had the honour of receiving the flag of Lord Keith on board the Minotaur, and in the spring of 1801, was still farther gratified by his Lordship's selecting him for the service on the coast of Egypt. On peace taking place in 1802, Captain Louis returned to England, and retired during that season of temporary rest on half pay; but as the principles on which the French Government acted precluded so desirable a state of things as peace might have afforded, at the commencement of the present war, his services were again called for, and he was appointed to the Conqueror, a new 74; in which he continued till his promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral of the White, which took place on the 23d of April, 1804. He then hoisted his flag in the Leopard of 50 guns, and commanded on the Boulogne Station during the whole of that year. In March 1805, Lord Nelson then going to the Mediterranean, particularly applied for Admiral Louis to serve under him, and he was accordingly appointed to the Canopus of 80 guns, one of the prizes of the battle of the Nile. He accompanied Lord Nelson in the arduous task of chasing the French Fleet to the West Indies and back, after which he was detached by his Lordship, on a particular service, to Tetuan Bay, with seven sail of the line. To this absence of Admiral Louis from the main fleet, has generally been attributed the inducement of Admiral Villeneuve's venturing out from Cadiz, a circumstance to which we are indebted for the victory of Trafalgar, the most brilliant that ever graced the naval annals of this country. However disappointed Admiral Louis might be in not sharing the glorious honours of that day, yet it was in some measure made up to him, when in returning from the Mediterranean he fell in with Admiral Sir John Duckworth who having received intelligence of a French fleet being in the West Indies took our gallant officer under his command and pursued them. He had the good fortune to come up with them off the Town of St. Domingo on the 6th of February, 1806, and never was victory more complete or decisive. For the share which Admiral Louis bore in the action of St. Domingo he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was presented by the committee of the Patriotic Fund with a vase valued at 300l with an appropriate inscription. His Majesty was also pleased to confer on him the dignity of a Baronet, and to allow him the privilege of having supporters to his armorial bearings After performing the service above mentioned in the West Indies, he returned to his station in the Mediterranean, where he remained for some time. and then came to England, where he was making preparations for a secret expedition, when the news arrived of a French squadron, in which was Jerome Bonaparte, being on its return to Europe from the West Indies. In consequence of this intelligence the military force of the expedition was debarked, and Sir Thomas Louis in the Canopus, with ten other ships of the line, put to sea early in September, with the view of intercepting the French Squadron, and during this cruise captured the Enemy's frigate, the President, of 44 guns In October he joined Lord Collingwood before Cadiz, and was afterwards detached under Sir John Duckworth on the expedition which ended so unfortunately in the Dardanelles. On the return of Admiral Duckworth, Sir Thomas Louis was left with the British naval force before Alexandria, after that city was taken possession of by General Fraser. Whilst on this station he was seized with a complaint in his bowels, which terminated fatally: on the 16th of May he was on shore walking, and complained of a little pain. On his return on board he ate his dinner heartily, and felt much relieved, but unfortunately about four the next morning he was again attacked, when it appeared that an inflammation of the bowels had taken place, which in the course of the day produced mortification, and he died about ten in the evening of the 17th of May. His remains were sent to Malta to be interred near those of General Abercrombie. Sir Thomas Louis married early in life a Miss Belfield, by whom he has left four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, now Sir John Louis, is a Post Captain in the Navy, and his youngest son, Charles Belfield Louis, is studying in the Naval Academy at Portsmouth. He was an active and courageous officer, and his character will be best appreciated from a review of the actions in which he was engaged; in all of which he acquitted himself with courage, humanity, ability, and integrity.

PROVINCIAL

☞ *Communications for this Department are earnestly requested.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Painshaw, Durham, Capt. W. B. Tuffnell, of the East Essex Militia, to Miss Frances Milner, third daughter of the late Robert M. esq.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Backhouse, banker, of Darlington, to Miss Robson, of the same place.—Mr. Richard Hoyle, to Miss Cecilia Gibson.—Mr. Benjamin Scrobie, merchant, to Miss Bernard.

At Eden, Andrew Darling, esq. of Oatfield, to Miss Stewart, only daughter of Lieut. James S. of the royal navy.

At Chester-le Street, Lieut. Banson, of the Durham Militia, to Miss Hannah Punshon.

Died]. At Shieldfield, near Newcastle, Robert Page, esq. comptroller of the customs at the latter place 41 years, and not less distinguished as an elegant scholar than as an officer of inflexible integrity, 69.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Annett, 87.

At Roddam-Castle, Mrs. Roddam, wife of Robert R. esq. first admiral of the red, a lady of extensive benevolence.

At Birtley, Mr. Edward Charlton, 64.

At Hexham, Mr. John Sevill, an occasional preacher among the methodists.

At Newcastle, Hannah Ranshaw, 100.—Miss Wilson.—Mrs. Handasyde, 42.—Mr. John Wilson.—Mr. Wm. Rowand.—Mr. Patrick Rodamaker, 70.—Mr. Wm. Potts, surgeon, 50.—Lieut. Hill, of the North York Militia.

At Berwick, Mrs. Cowan, 85.—Mr. James Dickson, 47.

At Darlington, Mr John Mills.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Crisp.

At Long Benton Colliery, Mr. Samuel Bortis, 87.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the 22d anniversary meeting of the Subscribers to the Cockermouth Dispensary, it appeared that, in the course of the last year, medical and surgical assistance had been administered to 300 persons.—The patients recommended and registered amount to 109—the midwifery cases to 19—the cow-pox inoculation to 62—and the trivial incidents to 110. Of the registered patients 88 were dismissed cured, 1 relieved, 10 dead, and 10 remain upon the books. The total number of sick and maimed poor, who have been admitted to the benefits of this charity, since the 1st of February, 1785, exceeds 7732.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Capt. Jos. Fearn, of the ship Queen Charlotte, to Miss Scott.

At Kirkby Stephen, Captain Wilson, to Jane, second daughter of Thomas Munkhouse, esq of Winton.

At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Brand, of the Bank of Scotland, at Dumfries, to Miss Eliz. Wilton.

Died] At Carlisle, Mrs Ferguson, wife of Mr. George F. 20.—Mr. Archibald Galloway, 67.—Mr. James Tyson, 21.—Mr. Joseph Forster, of the Lion and Lamb Inn.—Mr. Rowland Slouts, 81.

At Brampton, Mr. John Hodgson, surgeon, 50.

At Wigton, Miss Sarah Matthews, 47.

At Caldbeck, Mrs. Mary Scott, widow, 88. During the rebellion in 1745, she was servant to Col. Stanwix, of Carlisle, in whose house the Duke of Perth and one hundred rebel soldiers were quartered.

At Kirbythore, Westmoreland, Mrs. Sewell, relict of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Carleton, Mr. George Little, 83.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Thomas Benson, attorney.

At Woodside, near Wigton, Edward Tristrem, youngest son of Mr. George Lowther, jun. of Dornock.

At Causey Foot, near Keswick, Robert, son of Mr. Christopher Hodgson, 17.

At Keswick, Mr. Birkett, 56.

At Burton in Kendal, Miss Margaret Cragg, daughter of the late Mr. Robert C. of Millthorp, 22.—Mrs. Margaret Hodgson.

At Whitehaven, Miss Sarah Dixon, 20.

At Mire Sike, in Loweswater, Mr. John Mirehouse, aged 102. His family is remarkable for longevity: his father died at the age of 95, his mother attained her 100th year; three of his sisters died each at the age of 82, and a fourth sister, lately, in her 93d year.

At Workington, Mr. Henry Saul, 33.

YORKSHIRE.

The Trinity House in London have it in contemplation to erect a new light-house upon Spurn Point, on a plan recommended by Mr. Mills, the collector of customs at Bridlington; the light to be of such power as to throw its rays to a very considerable distance in the thickest fog. The want of a better light at the entrance of the Humber has

has long been the subject of complaint with nautical men. The new-erected and vivid lights upon Flamborough Head are found highly beneficial to vessels making for land, from Greenland, the Baltic, &c.

Married.] At Middleton, near Pickering, W. Marshal, esq. to Miss Hodgson, of Wrelton.

At Leeds, Mr. Knight, to Miss Smith, both of the Theatre Royal, York.

At York, Mr. George Wood, bookseller, of Wakefield, to Miss Mitchell.—The Rev. W. J Martin, of Keston, Kent, to Miss Ann Pickard, youngest daughter of the late Leonard P esq.

At Whitby, Lieut. Dale, of the royal navy, to Miss Duck, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. D. of Danby.

At Bole, near Gainsborough, Mr. John Bigland, of Finningley, near Doncaster, to Mrs. Farrah, widow of Mr. G. F.

Died.] At Roughborough, near New Malton, Mr. Wm. Sheffield, sen. 80. A singular circumstance happened to him 49 years ago; when in company with five or six people bathing at Bridlington Quay, a wanton shot fired from a vessel leaving the harbour, as he was sitting upon the cliff top, and in the act of drawing his stocking over his ancle, struck him close to his fingers ends, and shot his foot and ancle to atoms.

At Coxwold, the Rev. T. Newton, perpetual curate of that parish, to which he succeeded in 1768, on the death of the celebrated Laurence Sterne.

At York, Mrs. Jane Bigland.—Mrs. Salter, 58.—Mr. Francis Drake, son of the late Rev. Samuel D. of Montgomeryshire, 24.

At Leeds, Mr. Christopher Blackburn — Mrs. Lister.—Mr. Gabriel Shepheard, 88.—Mr. Rhodes.—Mrs. Downs, widow of Mr. D. a travelling preacher in the methodist connection.

At Hull, Mr. John Sherrif, cashier in the Custom-house, 33.—Mrs. Draper, 44.—Mr. Wm. Haggitt, 56.

At Richmond, Miss Anna Maria Leighton, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas L.

The Rev. Stephen Moore, vicar of Doncaster and prebendary of York.

At Shipton Castle, John Heelis, esq. one of the agents of the Earl of Thanet.

At Rotherham, Mr. James Kitchingman, 86.

At Scarborough, Mr. James Smith, a member of the corporation.—Mr. Christopher Fowler, eldest son of George F. esq. 20.

At Middlethorp, Capt. John Mitchell, of the Madras Artillery, 69.

At Wakefield, Mrs Kidd, of York, 64.—Mrs. Hardcastle, of the Mitre Inn.—Mrs. Oxley, wife of Mr. O. merchant, 38.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Smart, wife of Mr. Thomas S. printer —Mrs. Moorhouse, wife of the Rev. Wm. M.

At Langton, Lady Norcliffe, whose life was adorned with every Christian virtue; in whom her tenants have lost an indulgent land lady and the poor a liberal benefactress.

[*Further particulars of Mr. Walker, whose death was announced at* p 500, vol xxiii. —[The death of Mr Walker of Mesbro' was singularly awful: being engaged at one of his iron works in a very interesting experiment, he went about 12 o'clock at night out of the forge door, and a plank on which he set his foot giving way, he was precipitated into the mill pond, and being drawn under the large wheel then at work, was literally crushed to atoms, an arm and one leg being found the next morning near half a mile from the forge. He has left a large family to bewail his premature death.]

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, John French, esq. of Lawnsdown, Queen's County, Ireland, youngest brother to Lord Ashtown, to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Currie —Thomas Harrison, esq. of Stubb House, Durham, to Miss Penelope Whylett.

At Cartmel, the Rev. James Strickland, of Crosthwaite, to Miss Walker, of Wellknow.

Died.] At Ulverston, the lady of the Hon. Brigadier-general Lumley, and daughter of Thomas Sunderland, esq.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Blunt, wife of Joseph B. esq.—Mrs. Cuvelje.

At Prescot, James Waring, esq. 62.

Mr. John Webster, late of Croxteth Hall, 78. He was 30 years steward to the Earl of Sefton, at Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool, which place he filled with the strictest integrity, and was esteemed by his lordship and tenants. He was a man of unimpeachable character, punctual in his official duties, and indefatigable in the service of his employer.

At Middleton, Mrs. Ogden, wife of Mr. Jonathan O.

At Manchester, Mr. John Hadfield, jun.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Alice Longworth, 100. She retained the use of her faculties till her last illness, and never wore spectacles. Her youngest daughter is above 60.

At Platbridge, near Wigan, Ralph Peters, esq. 78.

At Little Bolton, Mrs. Miller, 23.

At Clayton Mill, near Manchester, Mrs. Nash.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Roper. —Mrs. Moncas, 80 —Mrs. Sarah Roberts, 31.—Mr. Richard Gerard, 30.—Mr. James M'Evoy, sen.—Mr. Edward Wainwright, 28. —Mrs. Roskell.—Mr. Joseph Hadwen, 82. —Mr. Wm. Woodburn, 42.—Miss Palmer.—Mr. George Robinson.—Mr. Robert Jackson, merchant —Mr. Hawthorn Thompson, 45.—Mrs. Wilding, 82.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Wm. W. Drake, rector of the lower mediety of the parish of Malpas, to Miss Eliza Tarleton, youngest daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Bolesworth Castle.

At Stockport, Mr. Henry Rhodes, merchant,

chant, of Birstall, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Bancroft, of Woodley.

At Wrenbury, Mr. Bryan Tittle, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Esther Sandland, of Ashton, near Nantwich.

At Farndon, Mr. Thomas Sherlock, collector of the customs at Chester, to Miss A. H. Dod, of Clutton.

At Sandbach, T. Podmore, esq. of the 89th regiment, to Miss Daniel, daughter of Walter D. esq. of Hassall Hall.

Died.] At Nantwich, Mr. Roberts, of the Crown Inn.

At Hawarden, Mr. Hughes, butcher. His death was awfully sudden: while speaking to a person at his door, he fell backwards, and was never seen to breathe afterwards.

At Great Broughton, Mr. H. Rowland.

At Seacombe, Mr. Thomas Johnson.

At Bickerton, Mrs. Farrington, 37.

At Hooton Park, Mr James Stanley Massey Stanley, fifth son of the late Sir Thomas S. 16.

At Chester, Mr. John Shillard, 56.—Mr. Mason.—Mrs. Williamson, 44.—Mr. Pratchitt.—Mr. Dixon.—Mrs. Jones, 75.

At Tarvin, Mrs Powell, 86.

At Barnhill, Mr. Daniel Urmson.

At Newton, near Mottram, in Longdendale, Mr. Samuel Buckley, 54.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Barlbro', Mr. Foulds, surgeon, of Sheffield, to Miss Jarvis, of Pibley.

At Derby, Thomas Arlington, esq. to Miss Harding, both of Tamworth.

At Eckington, Mr. Goodwin, of Sheffield, to Miss Ruth Booth.

Died.] At Markeaton, Elizabeth, wife of F. N. C. Mundy, esq. 65.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Thomas Bower, 53.

At Calwich, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Granville, John Port, esq. of Ilam, a justice of the peace for this county and Staffordshire.

At Ford House, John Holland, esq. 73.

At Draycott, Miss Ann Jowett, 24.

At West Broughton, Mrs. Harrison; and three days afterwards her husband, Mr. H.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An act of parliament has been obtained for the erection of a new church in Nottingham. A meeting was held by the friends of this undertaking in that town, for the purpose of appointing a committee to apply for donations and subscriptions. On this occasion upwards of 4000l. was immediately subscribed towards carrying the design into execution.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Wilson, lace manufacturer, to Miss Maltby, niece to Thomas M. esq

At Eastwood, Mr. John Cumberland, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, to Miss Hannah Smeeton.

The Rev. Septimus Courtney, of Orton Longueville, Hants, to Miss Dorothy Smelt, fourth daughter of the Rev. Wm. S. of Gedling, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.

Died.] At Laneham, Thomas Atkin, a labourer, aged 80. His father died in March 1779, aged 85: and his is the first death that has happened in the family since that time, a period of 28 years and three months. The family is remarkable for longevity; there are now living at North Muskham, William Atkin (brother to the above Thomas Atkin) and his wife, whose ages together make 167 years. They have been married 60 years. He was not along ago seen with his son, grandson, and great grandson, all together chopping posts and rails for the Duke of Newcastle. Few men can boast of having their work done by four generations at a time!

At Nottingham, Mr. Francis Talbot.—Mrs. Seales.—Mr. Robert Morris, of the Queen Charlotte.—Mr. Deverill.—Mr. S. Stanley, 39.—Henry, second son of the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, 13.—Mrs. Clarke.—Mr. Thomas Cochayne, 71.—Mr. Cooke.

At Orston, near Bingham, the Rev. Thomas Guilford, curate of Whalton and the consolidated churches of Orston, Thoroton, and Scarrington.

At Trowell Moor, Mrs. Shaw.

At Clipstone, near Cotgrave, Mr. Thomas Richards, 36.

At Farnsfield, Maria, second daughter of Mr. G. Warren, 13.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Some persons who were engaged in digging on Deeping Common, near Stamford, discovered a perfect human skeleton, about 16 inches below the surface, and near it an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins. They are all about the size of farthings: a few are the coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius, and consequently are more than 1700 years old; but the irregularity of the exergue makes it difficult by the legend to determine. Around the head (the impress) of one of the plainest, supposed to be Augustus's, is the following:

IMP C VICTORINUS P. AUG.

In all the impressions the head is astonishingly clear and correct. The matrix in which it was stamped may, without carrying veneration of antiquity to lengths that obstruct fair determination, be pronounced equal to the most finished and beautiful of the present age.

There are few persons who have ever visited Lincoln that will not feel regret at the information that it has been at length finally determined to remove from that noble pile, the cathedral, the two spires which surmount St. Hugh's and St. Mary's towers. About four years ago this measure was suggested, on the ground that the strength of the towers was insufficient to the weight of the spires: but the object of the levellers was at that time frustrated, by the towers being put into a state of repair fully equal to the support of the burthen upon them.—A new and more successful plea is now advanced; and the spires are to be taken down because forsooth they are not old enough! It is alledged that they

they are of a date more modern than the cathedral, and that the grandeur of the whole is diminished by the association. This surely is matter of taste; and we will venture to say that nine-tenths of those persons in the diocese who are entitled to exercise an opinion on the subject, think that the spires are far from being an eyesore. Already, however, they are partly stripped of their lead, and those ornaments, which for centuries the traveller has regarded with admiration, (for whilst yet 20 miles from Lincoln they served him for a land-mark across the heath,) will in a very short time be entirely removed.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Berley, to Miss Gascoign.

At Brentingby, Mr. Wm. Shackleton, merchant, of Hull, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. John Simpson.

At Stamford, Mr. John Stevenson, eldest son of Mr. S. surgeon, to Miss Mackaness, eldest daughter of the late —— Mackaness, esq. of Lincoln.

At Yaxley, Mr. John Sharp, to Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, both of Stamford.

At Swaton, near Folkingham, Mr. Joseph Senior, to Miss Ann Whitehead

At Sempringham, Mr. Jas. Pickworth, to Miss Ann Gould, both of Surfleet Fen.

Died.] At Bishopsbourne, the Rev. Henry Montague Davis, rector of that parish, and vicar of Fynsford, Kent.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Read.

At Barton on Humber, Mr. Thos. Goy, 53. He had been 28 years clerk to Mr. Morris, attorney of that place.

At Bole, Mrs. Whaley, 74.

At Stamford, Mrs. Cole, 71.—Mr. John Heawood, 20.

At Market Deeping, Mr. Charles Hardwick, surgeon, 49.

At Coleby, Mrs. Lansdale.

At Gokewell, Mr R. Fox, 71.

At Frieston, near Grantham, Alexander, second son of A. R. Bassett, esq. of Louth.

At Gate Burton, near Gainsbro', Mr. George Bolsover, 52.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Foster 37.

At Hackthorne, Mr. Frankish.

At Spilsby, Mr John Brumpton, a member of the volunteer infantry of that place, 26.

At Linwood, near Raisin, Mr. William Wright, 68.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. James Dixon, 37.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Dixon, 65.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Cradock, wife of Mr. C. solicitor, 40.

At Burbage, Miss Sarah Clarke, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. She is the fourth of the family who in the short space of a year and a half has died of a consumption.

At Sileby, Mrs. Catharine Haynsworth.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Sinclair Porter, esq. of Leek, to Miss Whillock, of Overton.

A. C. Bing, esq. merchant, of Amsterdam, to Miss Barton, only daughter of Mr. John B. of Hanley

At Hanley, Mr. Wm. Ganderton, of Worcester, to Miss Trovell.

At Lane End, Mr John Harvey, an eminent manufacturer, to Miss Ford, of Newsted.

Died.] At Betley Hall, Mrs. Tollett, relict of Charles T. esq

At Walton Grange, Mr. Joshua Wilson.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Roliston, third son of Henry R gent.

At Albrighton, Shiffnal, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, vicar of that place.

At Lane End, Mr. Cheatham.—Mr. Lattimore.

At Dunstan, Mr. Sampson Parker, 92.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, W. Freeman, esq. of Brandon, to Miss Blount, daughter of Mr. B. surgeon.—Mr. Philip Lewis, to Miss Parry.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Richard Berry, to Miss Phebe Fincher, both of Birmingham.

At Aston, Mr. Collins, to Miss Davies, both of Birmingham.

Lieut. Moor, of the 29th regiment of Foot, to Miss Louisa Eborall, second daughter of Wm. E. esq of Atherstone.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Phipson, sen.—Mrs. Bedson —Mr. Richard Wilson, portrait painter, 55 —Mr. Joseph Smart, 20.—Mrs. Hudson —Mrs. Boyce.—Mr. Jos Paine, 38.—Mr. John Hinton, 38.—Mrs. Kempson, 58.—Henry, eldest son of Mr. Jos. Shipton, attorney, 18.—Mrs. Ball.

At Spring Hill, Mrs Mansfield, relict of Mr. Wm. M. of Derby.

At Lapworth, Mr John Grafton, 72.

At Solihull, Mrs. Bate, 30.

At Northfield, Mrs. Parkes, of Edgbaston, 69.

At Warwick, Mr James Marshall, second son of Mr. M. organist —Mr. Wm. Hammond, 20 —Mr. John Barnett, 68.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Cartwright, 55.—Mrs. Ruth Richards, 83.—Mr. S. Butler, steward to the late Hon. Mrs. Leigh, of Stoneley Abbey, 74.

At Whitmore Park, near Coventry, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Coventry, Mrs. Morris.

At Arbery Mill, Mr Kinder.

At Digbeth, James, the eighth son of Mr. Thomas Gibson, iron merchant, 11.

At Stratford upon Avon, Miss Webb, eldest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Sherborne.—Mr. Jagger, nearly 30 years supervisor of excise.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Rockwardine, Wm. Lacon Childe, esq. only son of Wm. C. esq. of Kinlet, to Miss Harriet Cludde, youngest daughter of Wm C. esq. of Orleton.

At Beckbury, Jeremiah Jenkins, esq. of Prittlewell, Essex, to Miss Eliza George second

second daughter of Wm. John G. esq. of Caynton House, near Shiffnall.

At Bromsely, Mr Wm. Bickley, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Gordon.

At Ellesmere, Mr. John Hughes, an old bachelor of 85, to Mrs Dulson, 82.

At Dorrington, Capt. Whitfield, of the 9th Regiment, to Miss Jane Hale, daughter of John H. esq of Netley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Harley, sen. 67.—Mrs. Pinches

At Pentrewern, near Oswestry, Mr. Arthur.

At Oak Cottage, Wollerton, Mrs. Sinclair, 54.

At Weston, near Hawkstone, Mr. John Powell jun.

At Ellesmere, Mr. James Jones, serjeant-major of the East Maylor Volunteers, 27.

At Kenmersley, near Wellington, Mr. Richard Rolin.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of John G. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. Jones, to Miss Collins

At Clodock, Mr. W. Watkins, to Miss H. Williams.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Henry Hill, 73. He served in Germany, in the seven years' war, as a serjeant in the heavy dragoons, with much credit.—Mr John Aston, 93.

At Leominster, Mrs. Powell, relict of Mr. Joseph P.

At Marden, Henry Unett, esq 43.—Mr. Major Baker.

At Holmer, Mr. Probert.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Droitwich, Mr. John Meredith, druggist, of Leominster, to Miss Phillips, daughter of the late Mr. P. surgeon.

At Worcester, Mr. John Easthorpe, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Stokes, of Leopard.—Mr Richard Deakin, of Earl's Croome, to Miss Davis, of the Union Tavern.

At Dudley, Mrs Mallen, of Ettingshall, to Mrs. Bridgwater.

Died.] At Dudley, Edward Dixon, esq. banker.

At Worcester, Mr. Wm. Wells.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Edward Griffiths.

At Trinidad, Capt. Thos. Lewis, of the 37th Regiment, a gentleman well known in Worcester a few years since.

At Islington Spa, Ann, the only daughter of Major-general Amherst, of Birlingham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the spirited disposition of four gentlemen, a rail road is determined upon and contracted for, from Ball Pill to the Forest of Dean, by which means the city of Gloucester will receive a more regular supply of coal, at a very reduced price. About 900 yards of this road will pass under a considerable mountain; the tunnel alone is computed at 6500l.

Married.] At Highnam, Edward Webb, esq. of Stoke Bishop, to Miss Guise, daughter of the late Sir John G. and sister to Sir William G.

At Cheltenham, George Baron Pfeillitzer, to Mrs Innes, widow of Colonel I.

At Painswick, Thomas Bridges, gent. to Miss Curtis of Duntisbourne.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Captain T. H. Tidy, of the royal navy, son of the late Rev. Thomas Holmes T. rector of Redmarshall, Durham.

At Gloucester, Mr. James Wintle, surgeon and apothecary.—Mrs Frances Barker, 80.—Mrs. Gransmore, 61.—Mrs. Mary Riollay, relict of Dr. Francis R. of Canterbury, 69.—Mrs. Eliz. Grimsteed, 75.—Mrs Jones, widow of the Rev. Mr. J. rector of Harescomb.—Mr. Benj. Gunn.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Peirce, mother of Mr. P. druggist

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Ashmead.—Mr. Richard Insall.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wm. Webb, town crier.

At Stroud, Mr. J. Z. Manning, of the George Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ambrosden, the Rev. Robert Edward Hughes, rector of Shennington, Gloucestershire, to Miss Pyner, daughter of the late Francis P. esq. of Brook-house, Cheshunt.

At Deddington, Mr. John Platford, to Miss C. French.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. M. butler of All-Souls College.—Mr. Richard Blenkinsop, nearly 40 years clerk of the schools in this university, 78.—Mr. Robert West, 19.

At Brockhampton, Mrs Butler, 66.

At Ensham, Mrs. Arnatt, 52.

At Hook Norton, the Rev. W. Harris, nearly 20 years a preacher among the dissenters of the baptist persuasion, 63.

At Banbury, Mrs Rushworth.

At Charlbury, Mrs Pantin, 77.

At Elsfield, Mrs. White.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Amersham, Charles Dickinson, esq. to Miss Allingham.

Henry Blake, esq. of Norbury Park, to Miss Agnes A. Webster, eldest daughter of the late Dr W.

At Buckingham, Mr. W. Nelson, to Miss Millagan.

The Rev. Thomas Jones, rector of Radnage and vicar of Ilmer, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Cooke, vicar of Dinton.

At Wendover, W. Shelton, esq. of Aspley house, to Miss Quartermaine.

Died.] At Cholsey, Wm. Minshall, esq. of Aston Clinton, 75.

At Amersham, Mrs. Edmonds, wife of Mr. John E. of the Strand, London, jeweller.

At Buckingham, Mr. M. Topping, 51.

At High Wycomb, S. Bates, esq.—Mrs. Bennitt

Bennitt, wife of Mr. B. store-keeper to the Royal Military College.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr John Goodridge, of Blisworth, to Miss E. Smeeton, of Harleston.—Mr. Walter Sponge, jun. of Chelston cum Caldecott, to Miss Jane Church, second daughter of Mr. Alderman C. of Higham Ferrers.—Mr. W. West, of West Haddon, to Miss Turvey, of Adston

At Northampton, Mr. W. Tear, to Miss Elizabeth Cook.

At Overstone, Mr. Robert Pell, to Miss White.

Died.] At Rushden aged 86, Mr. Anthony Fletcher, who many years kept a respectable lodging and boarding-house in the Circus, at Bath: he was held in high esteem by all who had any knowledge of, or connection with him. Cumberland, in the memoirs of his own life, has paid a most affectionate tribute to Mr Fletcher, as the faithful attendant of his early years.

At Boddington, the Rev. Richard Wainman, rector of that place, 67.

At Kettering, Mrs. Tingle.

At Woodford, Mr. John Sanderson Collins, 98.

The Rev. Harry Burlewent, rector of Church Brampton.

At Towcester, Miss Shepherd.

At Higham Ferrers, Mr. James Brown.

At Halse, near Brackley, Mr. T. Blencowe, 80.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Stukeley, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, vicar of Lewesden, Northamptonshire, to Miss Adams.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Miss Grimwood, daughter of Mr. W. G late of Godmanchester.—Mr. Stone.

At Alconbury, Mr Arthur, 67.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The member's prizes of fifteen guineas each are this year adjudged to Mr. Wm. Grant Cantley, of Pembroke-hall, Senior Bachelor, for his dissertation on the following subject: —*Utrum mores tiarium emendet an corrumpat commercium?*—And to Messrs. Wilkinson Matthews, of Trinity-college, and John Turner, of St John's, Middle Bachelors; the subject of whose dissertation was, *Utrum literis prout librorum, quanta nunc est editorum copia?*

The Bishop of London has transferred twelve hundred pounds stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ-college, and directed the interest to be laid out annually in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the Students of that college; one of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best Latin Dissertation on some evidence of christianity; another of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best English composition on some moral precept of the gospel; and one of ten guineas, a prize to the most distinct and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at, Chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books, and distributed by the Master. The subjects will not be given out till October; which, in this first instance, it is probable that the Bishop will propose himself.

Married.] At Willingham, Alexander Powell, esq. of Hurdcott House, Wilts. to Joanna, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Law, prebendary of Carlisle.

Died.] At Wisbech, Mr William Scotchbrook.—Mrs Friend.

At Cambridge, the Rev George Downing Whittington, of St John's College, eldest son of Jacob W. esq. of Theberton Hall, Suffolk.—Mrs. Comings, mother of Mr C. merchant.

At Derwer, near Downham market, Mr. William Collingwood, 61.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Oby, the Rev. Henry Bathhurst, rector of that place, and chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, to Miss Frances Mackenzie, daughter of the late John M. esq. of Strathgarve, Ross-shire.

At Wymondham, Mr. John Mitchell, solicitor, to Miss Jackson, daughter of William J. esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. L. C. Marsh, of Cambridge, to Mrs. Kemp, daughter of W. D. Palmer, esq.

At Norwich, Henry Hall, gent. to Mrs. Barker.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Sarah Rockham, 36.—Mr. Joseph Johnson, 77.—Mr. Peter Neale, 87.—Mr. J. Watts, butcher, a well known character, on Newmarket turf, 63.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Edward Morse, of Barton turf, to Miss Morse, daughter of Thomas M. esq. of Lound.

Mr. Isaac Snapes, second son of Mr. Samuel S. of Ousden, to Miss Elizabeth Cator, youngest daughter of Mr. William C. of Cowlinge.—Mr. W. Pryke, of Great Henny, to Miss Mary Brewster youngest daughter of the late Waldegrave B. gent. of Bevington house, Essex.

At Ipswich, Mr. R. Aldrich, of Finborough, to Miss Davey.—Thomas C Bunbury, esq. of the Pembroke Militia, to Miss Rodwell, daughter of the late J. R. esq of Livermere.

Died.] At Barking Hall, the Hon. Sophia Ashburnham, second daughter of Viscount, St Asaph, 19.

At Braafield Lodge, near Bury, Eliza, youngest daughter of J. B. Edwards, esq 21.

At Yoxford, Mr. Turner, attorney.

At Ipswich, W Bush.

At Elden, Mrs Bull, wife of the Rev. Thomas B.

At Bury, Mr. Walter.—Mrs. Mary Gallant, a maiden lady, 88.

At Bungay M. Abel, esq. banker, 69.

At Saxmundham, Mrs. Andrews.

At Stowupland, Mrs. Stedman, 38.

At Botesdale, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. W. 69.

At Badswell Ash, Mrs. S. Moseley relict of the Rev Mr. M. rector of Tostock.—Mrs. Ward, wife of the Rev John W. rector of Stoke Ash and Occold.

ESSEX.

A vein of exceedingly fine coal, of the kind called Cannel coal, has been found on the banks of the stream dividing Heathfield and Waldron parishes in this county. The vein extends, without interruption, for about a quarter of a mile in length, is from two to ten inches thick, lies near the surface, at the bottom of Geer's Wood, and on the skirts of Tilmoor, and is declared by persons conversant in the trade to have every favourable indication of quantity and quality.

Married.] At Harwich, the Rev. Herbert Marsh, professor of divinity, and fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Marianne E. C. Lacarriere, daughter of the late John L. esq merchant of Leipzig.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Barritt, of London, to Miss Edwards, daughter of Mr. Henry E.

At Sudbury, Mr. James Barritt, of Colchester, to Miss Clark, of Sudbury.

John Payne, esq. of Maldon, to Miss Bygrave, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Dunbury.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Collis.—Mr. Taylor

At Great Leighs, Mr. R Young.

At Rochford, David Harridge, esq.

At Leigh's Lodge, Mr. Thomas Davy.

At Hockley, Miss E. Peacock, 16.

At Great Wigborough, Mr. John Osborne.

At Castle Hedingham, the Rev. George Caswall, curate of that parish, 70.—Mrs. Digby, 25.

KENT.

The object of the Dover Harbour Bill, which has just received the royal assent, is to restore the duty which was taken from it many years ago, and appropriated to Rye harbour. The measure is of vast importance to the town of Dover as it will more than double the harbour revenue, and enable the commissioners to carry into execution very extensive improvements by which the trade of the town will be considerably increased, and the shipping interests greatly benefited.

Married.] At Barnham, Mr. Rice, surgeon, to Miss Badridge.

At Dover, Mr. T. Douglas, of Whitstable, to Miss Pond, eldest daughter of Mr. B. agent to the Kent Fire Office.—Mr. W. Norwood, of Charing, to Miss Whitnall of Chalkwell.

At Maidstone, Mr. Bassage, to Miss Hope.

Died.] At Rochester, Mrs. Siddons, 68.

At Brenley House, near Boughton, Miss Wrench, daughter of C. W. esq. 11.—In the course of one week, Mr. Sampson Sidden, Captain Rippon, and Mr. Thomas Morson, all old inhabitants of the towns of Chatham, Rochester and Strood.

At Canterbury, Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.—Mr. Larkin.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Pascal Paoli Lansfield, 58.

At Margate, Mr. Wm. Jenkins.—Mr. Stephen Mummery, 47.

At Herne, Mrs Hadley, whose death was occasioned by the puncture of a pin which terminated in a mortification.

At Brompton, Mr. W. Tatlock, master in the Royal Navy.

At Chilenden, the Rev. Mr. Pettman, many years rector of that parish, 84.

At Sheerness, Mr. Abel Haywood 30.

At Cherry Orchard, Charlton, Miss Maria Percival, daughter of Mr. John P. merchant.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. T. Wood.

SURRY.

Married.] At Windlesham, the Rev. R. Cox, rector of Broughton, near Leicester, to Miss Leycester, of Hull Grove, Bagshot.

At Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, the Hon. James Walter Grimstone, only son of Lord G. to Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter to the Earl of Liverpool.

Died.] At Warmingham, the Rev. Charles Lloyd, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. L. of Lynn, 29.

At Henley Park, Henry Halsey, esq. of the Circus, Bath, Mr. H. married the daughter of the celebrated Glover, author of Leonidas

At Epsom, Mrs. Gordon, of Percy street, Rathbone Place, relict of William G. esq. of Boley Hill House, Rochester, and formerly one of the representatives in parliament for that city, 76.

SUSSEX.

The Lewes Wool Fair, was this year uncommonly well attended; the buyers expected a fall in the price from last year, and the sellers, conceiving they had reduced their prices too much last year, expected some rise. After dinner, Lord Sheffield observed, that he had not neglected to make an enquiry on the subject of the probable demand for wool, and on the export trade of woollens. The disturbed state of Europe rendered it difficult to attain very precise information as to the latter; but judging from experience, we may reasonably expect, that however calamitous the late events in the North of Europe may prove, the same demand for our woollens will continue, and that channels will be found for supplying those demands. It should also be observed, that the three last years were very unpromising in respect to export; and that the same cry of no markets and no demand prevailed last year as at present, and made so much impression, that the price of wool fell considerably; nevertheless, the export of woollens increased, and last year in particular, when the prospect was the worst in consequence of the unfriendly state of Prussia, during the greater part of the year, it proves to have been greater than ever known.

In

In 1804 it amounted in value to £.5,700,000
1805 6,000,000
1806 6,200,000

His lordship observed, that, as a friend to the British empire, he rejoiced in the diminution of the import of wool. It is proved that we can raise it of a very fine quality in this country; and a much larger quantity might be raised than is imported, if properly encouraged; there are several millions of acres of waste mountain lands, which would afford excellent pasture for sheep, now of little use; and such being the case we should endeavour to save the large sum paid to foreigners for that article; for the import in 1805, computing the wool imported at a little more than 4s. per lb. amounts to two millions sterling. The debasement of the price of English wool, would certainly debase the quality very much; and to the improvement of the price within the last twenty years, is the improvement of the quality of our wool entirely to be imputed. But to come more immediately to the business of the day, namely, the price of wool, his lordship could not discover any ground for a reduction of it. Several of the Woolstaplers strongly objected to the opinion that the price of wool should be as high or higher than it was last year. Prices were offered, but not acceded to, and no business was done.

Married.] At Brighton, Edmund Darley, esq. of Arm House, Herts. to Miss Wells, daughter of the late James W. esq. of Blackheath.

At Lewes, William Harvey, esq. of London, merchant, to Miss Elgar, youngest daughter of the late Mr. E. of Maidstone, Kent.

At Southover, Mr Horace Ellis, solicitor of Horsham, to Miss Philly Paine, youngest daughter of the late Edward P. esq of Hurst Barns —Mr. Florence, surgeon, of Chichester, to Miss Russell, only daughter of Mr. Robert R. of Warbleton.—The Rev. John Russell, only son of the late Rev. Mr. R. of Bodiam, to Miss Isabella Ferris, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. F. many years Dean of Battle.

At Westbourne, Mr. John Jones, of Emsworth, to Miss Charlotte Hay, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander H. of Chichester.

Died.] At Westmerton, at the house of his brother, the Rev. Thomas Carter, of Longwith, Nottinghamshire.

At Framfield, Mr. C. T. Rodmell, late of the Rose and Crown Inn, Tunbridge.

At Chichester, Mrs. Dear, daughter of the late John D. esq. an alderman of that city, 77.

At Brighton, Mr. Richard Streeter.—Mrs. Goddard.—Mrs. Myrtle.— ——— Golding, esq. one of the partners of the Union Bank.

At Lewes, Mrs. Strong.—Miss Charleton.

At Hastings, Mr. G. Gell, son of Mr. G. banker.

At Tarring, Mrs. Edmunds.

At Worthing, Mrs. R. Bacon.

At Robertsbridge, Mrs. Mary Haffenden, 87.

HAMPSHIRE

Married.] At Westell on, General Sir David Dundas, K. B. to Miss Delancy, of Hall Place —Mr. Robert Cruickshank, solicitor, of Lymington, to Miss Barney, daughter of the late Stephen B. esq of Fareham.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Macnamara, to Miss Hubbard.

At Minstead, Mr. J. Larkin, to Miss Trimmer.

Died.] At Southampton, Major St. Clair, barrack-master, at Eling.

At Winchester, Mrs. Littlehall.

At Catisfield, Miss E. Stow, youngest daughter of W. S. esq.

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Wallis, commander of the Britannia cutter.—Mr. Warner, baker.—At Haslar Hospital, Lieutenant Charlton, of his Majesty's ship Mary, in consequence of a wound received in a duel with Lieutenant Guthrie, of the Royal Marines, of the same ship.

At Andover, Captain H. Festing, a commander in the Royal Navy.

At Hackwood Park, the Right Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett Lord Bolton, lord-lieutenant of this county, and governor and vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight, 61. He was the second son of George Orde, esq. of Morpeth, and having married a daughter of Charles, the fifth Duke of Bolton, he took the arms and name of Powlett, and in 1797 was created Baron Bolton. His lordship was formerly of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1770, and that of M. A. 1773. He is succeeded in his title and estate, by his son William, now in his 20th year.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Devizes, Mr. Lacock, solicitor, to Miss Kidd.

At Melksham, Mr. James Newman, to Miss Frances Hunter.

At Downton, Mr. J. Frith, of Whiteparish, to Miss Mitchell.

Mr. Palmer, surgeon, of Bradford, to Miss Hester Beak, of Farleigh.

Died.] At Mere, Mr. James Butt, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary, 88.

At Stanton, near Chippenham, Mr. Millard.

At Damerham, Mrs. Mary Dudden, relict of Mr. Jacob D. brewer, of Warminster.

At Bradford, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Adye, Surgeon.

BERKSHIRE.

Among a variety of Acts of Parliament, to which the royal assent has recently been given, is one for erecting a bridge over the Thames, from the parish of Sutton Courtney, in this county, to that of Culham, in Oxfordshire, by which a most desirable and advantageous communication will be opened between the two counties.

Married.] At Compton, the Rev. James Best,

Fest, of Chievely, to Miss Pottinger, daughter of the Rev. Head P. of Compton.

At Newbury, Mr. A. Manby, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Miss S. A. Haskins.

Died.] At Mongwell Place, Wallingford, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, Lady of the Bishop of Durham, and daughter of the late Sir B. W. Guise, of Rendcombe, Gloucestershire.

At Newbury, Mr. Mayo, Bookseller—Mr. Bond, one of the musicians of the Newbury, Shaw and Speen Volunteers—Mr. Webb.

At Reading, Mrs. Grace Bullock.—Mrs. Masters.

At Bisham, Mr. John Badger.

At Egham, Mrs Dolly, 30—Mr. Kempster, 92.

At Binfield, Mrs. Neate, wife of Thomas N. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bristol Hotwells, the Rev. Joshua Berkeley, dean of Tuam, in Ireland, 61.

Suddenly, at Taurton, of a decay of the artery that conveys the blood and vital spirits from the heart, the Rev William Prowse, of Croydon, Somersetshire, only son of the Rev. John Prowse, of Croydon, Camerton, Somerset: lineally descended from that great man Captain William Prowse, of Croydon, who commanded the fire ships that destroyed the Spanish Armada. He was the last male heir of his branch of an ancient and honorable family in the West of England, who flourished before the Conquest. His good sense, cheerful spirits, and amiable disposition, has engraven an everlasting monument in the hearts of his numerous friends.

At Hinton, St. George, Mr. William Lane, 82. So great was his strength, that a few weeks before his death he carried for some distance a sack of flour weighing 280 lbs.

At Wrington, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Bristol.

At Box, Mr. John Mullins, a man whose life was as amiable and exemplary as his sudden dissolution is generally deplored. Mrs Mullins being taken ill, he mounted his horse to call a medical gentleman, of Corsham to her assistance; on the road he felt himself much indisposed, which increased, to that degree on his arrival at Corsham, that it was deemed advisable for him to return in a chaise. He had reached his own house but a very short time before he expired.

At Bristol, Mrs. Dyer, sister of the late Thomas Webb, esq. of Heath-end house and Cromhall court, Glocestershire.—Mr Peter Hassell—Mrs. Onion, 81.—Mr. Wensley, sen. 80.—Mr. Williams, organist to St. James's Church.—B. Runwa, esq. a captain in the royal navy, 72. He had arrived in Bristol but a few minutes before and was cheerfully conversing with a few friends, when turning round he suddenly expired.

At Bath, Mrs. Wyatt.—Mr. Joseph Button.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Opie S. brewer.—Mrs Begbie, of Gloucester Street, London, 49—Mr. Westcomb Forster, merchant—Miss Sarah Wheeler.—Mrs. Brown, widow of Richard B. esq—Mr. William Stone, coach-maker.—General White.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, C. Read, esq. of Ebley House, Glocestershire, to Miss Sarah Downe, daughter of W. D. esq. of Downe Hall.

At Halstock, Mr. Hayman, merchant, of London, to Miss Maria Hayman, third daughter of the Rev. H. H. rector of the former place.

At Beaminster, Mr. Charles Coombs, jun. to Miss Galpin.

Died.] At Gussage St. Michael, Joseph Randell, esq.

At Weymouth, Captain John Swain, of Lyme Regis.

At Beaminster, Mr. Robert Pope, 20.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Bratton Fleming, William Tamlyn, esq. of Barnacott, aged 85, to Miss Elizabeth Pile, 30.

At Exeter, W. Prince, esq. of the Buckingham militia, to Miss Parsons, of Heavitree—Caleb Powell, esq. to Miss Eliza Bowdige.

At Honiton's Clift, near Exeter, Mr. Hodge, surgeon of Sidmouth, to Miss Matthews

At Topsham, Lieut. Hole of the Royal Marines, to Miss Parkinson.

Died.] At Heavitree, Lady Mary Catherine Myers, wife of Thomas M. esq. 24—Mr. Lawrence Sterne, son of Mr. S attorney of Dulverton.

At Exeter, Simon Edsall, esq. collector of excise, 70.—Mrs. Powell.—Mr. Hawkins.—Mrs. Gollop.

At South Allington, Francis Sheath Cornish, lieutenant in the Kingsbridge volunteer cavalry.

At Plymouth, aged 83, C. Yonge, esq an eminent surgeon and apothecary, in which profession he had practised with increasing reputation nearly 60 years.—Miss Louisa Grigg, third daughter of Mr. G. 19.—Mr. Thomas Opie, compass and block maker. 55.

At Honiton, Mr. James Dare, 34.

At Hartland, Mr. Jeffery Colmer, 83.

At Exmouth, Robert Haydon Pease, esq. of Kirk Ella, near Hull, Yorkshire.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Marazion, Miss Hariet Cole, sister of the Rev. Dr. C. sub-rector of Exeter College.

At Nansloe, Mrs. Frances Robinson, third daughter of the late Rev William R. 57.

At Portleven, near Helston, Mr. Jacob Rowe: his death was occasioned by drinking cold water when in a state of great perspiration.

WALES.

In common with every admirer of literature and the Polite Arts, we fincerely lament the

the total loſs, by fire, of the elegant and magnificent manſion of Hafod, in Cardiganſhire, the hoſpitable reſidence of Thomas Johnes, eſq the worthy repreſentative in parliament for the county; and the theme of rapturous delight to every traveller in that part of the principality. The dreadful accident occurred early in the morning of Friday, the 18th of March, and originated, it is ſuppoſed, in the apartments of the female ſervants. At a quarter after three, Mrs. Johnes was awakened by the fire, and immediately alarmed the family. So rapid was the progreſs of the flames, that ſome of the domeſtics were with great difficulty reſcued. The houſekeeper was in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing, before aſſiſtance could be rendered; and two or three other ſervants, who had made their way to the top of the houſe, were much ſcorched before they could be relieved by means of ropes, and conveyed to a place of ſafety. Scarcely covered, Mrs. Johnes and her daughter, after ſaving ſome few articles from the wreck, took ſhelter at the Devil's-bridge, four miles diſtant. Mr. Hanbury Williams, of Colebrook dale, Shropſhire, brother-in-law to Mr. Johnes, who was on a viſit at Hafod, and a few of the men ſervants, by wonderful exertions, at the hazard of their lives, ſucceeded in ſaving moſt of the valuable plate, china, and a quantity of inferior furniture; the wine, the linen, Mrs. Johnes's apparel, trinkets, &c. and the principal furniture, magnificent glaſſes, &c. were all loſt. Mr. Williams alſo ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs, not being able to ſave his travelling equipage, bills, cash, and other valuables.—Many of the ſplendid books in the lower part of the library were ſaved; but all the precious lore that was depoſited in the gallery of the anti library, fell a prey to the unrelenting flames, among which were the greateſt curioſities—the Welch MSS. and the labours of Mr. Johnes for the laſt forty years; an irreparable loſs to ſociety, and the munificent owner. It is feared that the valuable Froiſſarts are to be included in the loſs; but the copies of that work which, with ſo much credit to Mr. J. and his aſſiſtants in typography, have iſſued from the Hafod preſs, will immortalize the tranſlator and the printer. The fire commenced, as before ſtated, at three o'clock, and at ſix (excepting the three turrets at the corner of the manſion and the conſervatory), only the bare walls remained, a melancholy memento of the former ſplendour of the place. The houſe, library, &c. were valued at 140,000l. and were inſured, we believe, at about half that ſum) in the Britiſh and Imperial Fire Offices; and thoſe honourable bodies, immediately on hearing of the accident, diſpatched their ſurveyor to ſettle the claims under the policies. Fortunately no lives were loſt, nor perſons injured. And it will be ſatisfactory to the extenſive circle of the friends of the amiable family, to know that the calamity is borne with fortitude becoming their exalted character. Mr. Johnes was in town, attending his parliamentary duties.

Married] At Lansamlet Church, Frederic Bevan, esq. to Miss Barbara Leyson, daughter of Thomas L. esq. comptroller of the cuſtoms, Neath.

At Llanidloss, Montgomeryshire, Thomas Price, esq. of Dallayelling, Breconshire, to Miss Howells.

Richard Jones, esq. of Pewllheli, to Miss Evans, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. E. rector of Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. J. T. Potter, bookseller, to Mrs. Susannah Harman, relict of the late Mr. H. of Bath.

Died] At Stanstay, near Wrexham, Robert Langford, esq. late of the Grange, near Ellesmere.

At Milford, John Howard, esq. 59.

At Swansea, Mrs. Jones, wife of William J. esq.

At Broughton Hall, Flintshire, the lady of Peter Davies, esq 85.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Edinburgh, John Moubray, esq. of Harwood, to Miss Patricia Hodge, of Awards.

At Haddo, Alexander Scott, esq late of the 84th regiment, to Miss Catherine Forbes, eldest daughter of John F. esq. of Upper Boyndlie.

At Calderbank, James Cadell, esq. of Grange, to Miss Isabella Mowbray, daughter of the late Henry M. esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Miss Georgina Aytown, youngest daughter of Major general A.—Mrs. Helen Dunbar, eldest daughter of the late Sir James D. and wife of W. Copland, esq. of Colliston.

At Spittlehaugh, Andrew Hamilton, esq. writer to the signet.

At Girvan, Captain James Breckenridge, of the first regiment of Ayrshire volunteers.

At Stirling, Miss Jane Duff, daughter of Lieut. Col. D. of Pelteresso.

At Straloch, John Robertson, esq.

At Brecklodge, Fraserburgh, the Hon. Ann Fraser, grand aunt to the present Lord Saltoun.

At Southwick, Robert Baillie, esq. of Mayville.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, relict of Dugald, B. esq. of Craigievearn. This lady has left great estates, both heritable and moveable; but having first executed a deed, leaving the same to Miss Janet Buchanan, daughter of the said Dugald Buchanan, now spouse of Mr. Charles M'Nab, in St. Ninian's; and afterwards conveying the whole to Mr. David Snodgrass, eldest son of Neil Snodgrass, esq. of Cunninghamhead, mutual reductions have been executed by the parties; so that, until the issue of these questions,

questions, it is uncertain to whom the properties will belong.

At Johnstone, in the 33d year of his age, John King, esq. Affectionate as a husband, dutiful as a parent, generous as a friend, public spirited as a member of society, consistent in character and conduct as a christian, he was in life highly esteemed, and is in death deeply and deservedly regretted. Interested in the rising generation, he established, at his own expence, a school for the education of orphans and indigent children.

At Culhakyle House, in Strathspey, Miss Marianne Grant, eldest daughter of the late Sir Frederick G. of Grant, Bart.

At Inver, near Dunkeld, Niel Gow, 79. As a composer of Highland reels, he has been excelled by none, and his spirited performance of that favourite species of national music will long be remembered.

At Glasgow, Malcolm White, in the 102d year of his age. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was able on the morning of his death, to rise from his bed, and do some things about the house; he used to go about town and country selling religious books; and was a native of Cowal, Argylshire

At Musselburgh, Captain Thomas Jones formerly of the 48th regiment.

At Hightae, in the parish of Kelton, Captain James Lorimer, of the royal marines, 73.

At Stewart-hall, Mrs. Gallaway, relict of Robert esq. of Borrowmeadow.

At Mauchlin, Margaret Paton, 106.

At Duddington House, Walter Little Gilmour, esq. of Craigmillar.

At Invernes. William Chisholm, esq. M. D. late provost of that town.

At Muirkirk, John Paterson, 101. He was a shepherd from an early period of his life, till within these few years and was always healthy.

At Drumgieth David Fyffe, esq. 80.

At Orchard, Patrick Ballantine, esq.

At Aberdeen, at the house of his son Bishop Skinner, the Rev. John S. 66 years minister of the episcopal congregation in Longside, 85.—Dr. George Donaldson, 43.

At the Bush, Robert Trotter, esq. of Castlelaw, postmaster general for Scotland.

At Ayr, William M'Gill, D. D. one of the ministers of that town; known by his "Practical Essay on the Death of Jesus Christ." His uncommon abilities and extensive knowledge; his friendly disposition and simplicity of manners, with the injurious treatment which he met with from some of his copresbyters, have endeared his memory to those who were best acquainted with him. He was a native of the parish of Penningham, in the county of Wigton. His father, a respectable farmer in that parish, perceiving his early love of books, gave him the advantages of a liberal education. When he had acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin tongue, he was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he diligently attended the different professors for seven years; and had the advantage of studying moral philosophy and theology, under the justly celebrated Dr. Adam Smith, and Dr William Leechman. From them he learned to value and to exercise the right of private judgment in all questions of philosophy and theology; and by his unwearied application he acquired an extensive knowledge of those sciences. Having lived as a private tutor in some respectable families for a few years, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbyters of Wigton, who were highly satisfied with the specimens which he gave them of his learning, and his skill in composition. Soon after his being licensed, he was invited by the late Mr. Ferguson, minister of Kilwinning in the county of Ayr, to be his assistant. That reverend gentleman being in easy circumstances generously gave the whole of the stipend to his assistants, reserving to himself only the manse and glebe. During his short residence of about two years at Kilwinning, Dr. M'Gill acquired high reputation as a rational accurate preacher. A vacancy of one of the ministerial charges having taken place in the town of Ayr, he received an unanimous call from the magistrates and council, the kirksession, and the incorporations of that town, to be one of their ministers. Among them he lived for 46 years in the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and a short time before his death, tho' in a very infirm state of health, he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to an affectionate people by whom he was highly esteemed. His private life was checquered by many severe domestic trials, which he bore with the composure of a philosopher, and the resignation of a Christian. He published a few sermons at the earnest request of his hearers. In the year 1786 he published by subscription, his "Practical Essay on the death of Jesus Christ," the reception which it met with from the world at first was not favourable: but from causes which the author of this sketch has no intention to explain at present, on account of it he was exposed to a severe prosecution before the different judicatories of the church, which harrassed and afflicted him for some years. This circumstance perhaps soured his mind, and certainly added to his strong abhorrence of all bigotry and false zeal for religion, which he frequently expressed in his public discourses as well as in private conversation with his friends. Dr. M'Gill was ever distinguished by the regularity and propriety of his conduct: even his enemies were forced to be silent upon that point. His time was filled up by allotting different portions every day to his devotions, his studies, his other parochial duties, his excercise for the benefit of his health; to social intercourse with friends; and his evenings were almost always spent at home with his family or in his closet. By thi

this arrangement, he was never idle, even his forenoon walks were employed in committing to memory his lectures or sermons for the pulpit. In these compositions, he discovered his extensive knowledge and accurate taste in writing: but especially he discovered a superior degree of knowledge of the sacred scriptures. His lectures upon the whole of the New Testament, as well as his rational practical discourses, were listened to with attention and pleasure by the more judicious part at least of his audience. He did not possess those popular talents which are fitted to command the applause of the ignorant multitude: and when a suspicion of heretical opinions was raised, and industriously spread, by envy or fanaticism, his popularity decreased with many, but the more wise and well informed part of his congregation were not offended by such groundless clamour, and their esteem for their worthy pastor was so much the more increased. No man ever possessed more integrity of heart than Dr. M'Gill; and it was severely tried by the explanation and apology forced from him April 1790, by the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in order to remove the suspicions, which were entertained by many of heresy in the Practical Essay above mentioned. The circumstance of an amiable daughter then lying on her death bed made no impression upon the unfeeling hearts of his prosecutors. For the sake of peace, he yielded to the earnest solicitations of friends and enemies who were equally tired of the business, and urged him to give the explanation and to make the apology required. But posterity will find difficulty in believing, that at the close of the 18th century, such illiberality and intolerance existed in the Church of Scotland. Though Dr. M'Gill lived a studious and retired life, he was not averse to the pleasures of society and friendship. He not only lived on an intimate footing, with his worthy colleague Dr. Dalrymple, and others of his brethren in different parts, but also formed acquaintance with many respectable families of the county, by whom he was received with kindness and treated with respect. There was an unaffected plainness and simplicity in his manners and conversation, which superficial observers were apt to ascribe to ignorance of the world: but in fact few men were capable of making more judicious observations on men and manners than he did, and he well knew how to introduce them in their proper place. His sermons contained shrewd, and sometimes satirical, remarks on the manners and corruptions of the times. Many of his hearers will regret that these, as well as his lectures, were all written in a kind of short hand which cannot be easily decyphered. Every week, he wrote his lecture or sermon for the ensuing sabbath; these he partly committed to memory, and partly delivered from his notes, which he always placed in the bible before him. He had some degree of hesitation in his public speaking, which strangers were apt to ascribe to his being at a loss for what he was to say: but even this defect kept up attention; and their patience was never disappointed. The justness and closeness of his reasoning convinced the understanding, and sometimes interested the feelings of his hearers. As he thought for himself, there was always something original in his matter; or in the particular view which he took of common subjects. It was with him a fixed principle, on all the controverted points of revealed religion to adhere strictly to the language of scripture: hence he never used the celebrated terms or phrases which with many have become the infallible standards of orthodoxy. Nor did he waste time in his sermons in combating the opinions of Calvinists, Arminians, Arians, Socinians, or any other ancient or new sect, but declared the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, after a careful and candid examination of the New Testament. This circumstance, so much to his honour, laid the foundation of all the suspicions of heresy which were entertained against him. But as his views were formed upon mature deliberation, he possessed that firmness of mind which would not yield to popular clamour, and brought upon him the reproach of his enemies, that he was obstinate in his errors. On examining his papers, after his death, there were found only two sermons, containing thoughts on Death, which were written in ordinary characters, and intended by him to be published. That intention will be fulfilled by his friends.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Black Rock, near Dublin, the seat of Sir John Lees, bart. William Lees, esq. of the Northern district of the Post Office, to Miss Heldon, daughter and coheiress of the late Cornelius H. esq.

At Ahern Church, near Cork, Captain G. W. White, of the 85th regiment, to Miss I. A. Wood, daughter of the late Captain W. of the 34th regiment of foot.

At Colonel Baker's, Fort William, near Cork, Joseph Leycester, esq. to Miss Wrixon, daughter of the late Nicholas W. esq. of Dublin.

At Ballymena, John Shaw M'Culloch, esq. of the 47th regiment, to Miss Ann Harrison, youngest daughter of the late Hugh H. esq. of Churchfield, county Antrim.

At Limerick, Edward Galway, esq. of Lota, in the county of Cork, to Mrs. Hannah Harte, relict of the late William Harte, of Knockfentry, county Limerick, esq.

At Dublin, James Grant, esq. late captain in the 85th regiment, to Miss D. Flood, second daughter of Captain F. of the 52nd regiment, and niece to the late Right Hon. Henry F.

Died.] At his seat, Castle-Martyr, county of Cork, Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon,

Shannon, Viscount Boyle, Baron of Castle-Martyr, in Ireland, and Baron of Carleton in England; also, a Knight of St Patrick. His Lordship was born Jan. 30, 1727. He was a politician by birth, his father having been Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and the most leading Ministerial character of his day. The late Earl, at the age of forty-four, married the very young, beautiful, and amiable Miss Catharine Ponsonby, daughter of the late Right Honourable John Ponsonby, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the third Duke of Devonshire, with whom he spent an uninterrupted life of happiness, and by whom he has left two children, the Countess of Bandon, and Viscount Boyle, now Earl of Shannon.—Before the Union, no man possessed greater parliamentary interest than the Earl of Shannon; insomuch that no Vice-Regent felt easy on his throne, until he secured his Lordship's friendship, who was considered a sound politician, but no orator. His health was always delicate, but for some years he has been confined to his seat at Castle-Martyr, where he lived in a princely style, surrounded by his family and friends.

At Doonadoyle, Limerick, Michael M'Namara, aged 110. He resided in the same house under Colonel Gough, and his family upwards of 70 years.

At the Episcopal Castle of Raphoe, the the Right Rev. James Hawkins, D. D. He was promoted to the see of Dromore, in 1755, and translated to that of Raphoe, in 1780.

In Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart. He spent the early part of his life in the army. Sir Boyle, as an officer, distinguished himself in America, and particularly at the assault of the Moro Fort, at the Havanna. Upon retiring from the army he obtained a seat in parliament, where he was a most useful minister's man, was always in his place, and could at any moment change the temper of the House by a speech fraught with good humour, and delivered with so much drollery, that the most angry debate has often concluded with peals of laughter. It has not been more common to attribute other men's jests to Joe Miller, than every Irish blunder to the worthy baronet. In his public situation, as Master of the Ceremonies, at Dublin Castle, he was beloved and admired for his politeness and urbanity, and in private life there was not a more honourable gentleman.

Lady Borrowes, wife of Sir Erasmus Borrowes, bart. of Gilltown, in the county of Kildare. This truly amiable Lady was daughter to the Rev. Dean Champagne, and sister to the Countess of Uxbridge, Lady Devaux, and Mrs. Stepney.—Mr. Charles Brown, bookseller.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Honduras, beloved and respected by all his friends and acquaintance, George Tompson, esq. major-commandant of the militia, and many years deputy judge advocate at that settlement, 52

In Switzerland, John Lewis Delolme, L. L.D. a citizen of Geneva, and who practised as an advocate in that city. He resided some time in England, and gained considerable celebrity in this country by his literary talents. His first work in the English language was "A Parallel between the English Constitution, and the former Government of Sweden," which he published in 1772. In this pamphlet, Delolme presented his readers with a view of the Constitution of the Swedish government, prior to the Revolution, which had just then taken place in that country, in order to shew its great difference from that of England, and he seemed to apprehend that the inhabitants of this country were in the greatest danger of falling under the power of an aristocracy. Three years after this, in 1775, he published his celebrated Treatise, entitled "The Constitution of England, or an Account of the English Government." This work had been originally written by its Author in French, and was translated by himself, and considerably enlarged and improved in the English edition. The reputation of this book was not a little increased by the great character given of it by the celebrated Junius, who speaks of it more than once with high encomiums, and recommended it to the public as a performance, deep, solid, and ingenious. Nor is it Junius alone who has praised it in the strongest terms. It has been mentioned with equal applause, by some of the most illustrious members of the British Senate, among whom may be reckoned the names of a Camden and a Chatham. In the Introduction of this work, Mr. Delolme observed, that it might be deemed presumptuous in a man who had passed the greater part of his life out of England, to attempt a delineation of the English government; but to this it might be answered, that, though a foreigner in England, yet as a native of a free country, he was no stranger to those circumstances which constitute or characterize liberty. In 1777, he published in one volume quarto, "The History of the Flagellants," in which he proposed to himself the moral instruction of the age, by giving a striking proof of that deep sense of justice which exists in the breasts of all men, and the entertainment of philosophers and critics by furnishing them with an unusual subject of speculation and debate. He produced many authorities to prove that the use of flagellation prevailed among the ancient heathens, both as a punishment for slaves, captives and criminals, and as a voluntary act of religion. Voluntary flagellations began to be countenanced by men of great eminence, and to come into general practice in the eleventh century. Of the

the severity with which they were used, M. Delolme gives many wonderful instances, and the infliction of this punishment by the hands of the confessor having soon after this become general, it was submitted to even by princes, nay, women became subject to castigation from the Monks, which led to great abuses. In 1787, he published, "An Essay, containing a few Strictures on the Union of Scotland with England." This work consisted of two parts, the first of which gave a plain, concise, perspicuous view of the relative state of England and Scotland, from the time of Edward I. to the union in 1707. This part forms an excellent introduction to the history of that union, by De Foe. The second part related to Ireland, and was partly written by another hand, and gave a view of the procedure respecting the Irish propositions, and earnestly recommended an incorporating union between Great Britain and Ireland. In 1788, he published a quarto pamphlet containing "Observations relative to the Taxes on Windows and Lights." Mr. Delolme in this little *Jeu d'esprit*, appeared to be extremely well satisfied with his own observations, and ran on to a great length, turning and re-turning the playful images of his fancy, pleased to think that his readers would be at least diverted if not instructed. He very seriously proposed in lieu of the window tax, a duty on the tonnage of houses should be substituted, which he thought extremely eligible. He also proposed to remove the cattle market from Smithfield, to some place in the fields near St. Pancras, and humanely advised that water should be provided for the poor, thirsty, tortured cattle, exposed for sale in that detestable place. In 1789 he printed a pamphlet, containing "Observations on the late National Embarrassment." These observations related to the King's illness, and they contained an ingenious explanation of the rights of the heir apparent, and some acute remarks on the conduct, respectively of the contending parties in the course of the proceedings on that business. This pamphlet was soon afterwards answered anonymously, and M. Delolme met with a formidable antagonist, who treated him somewhat cavalierly. Mr. Delolme had a surprizing extent of knowledge on all subjects, and was worthy of rivalling Mr. Burke in the variety of his illustrations. He was remarkably temperate and simple in his mode of living, and possessed an admirable temper with a strong turn for humour; indeed, all his conversation, even on the most serious subjects, was marked by something of an arch shrewdness. He did not much sacrifice to the graces in point of dress and personal delicacy; but his company was always valuable on account of the stores of his mind. During his residence in England, it has been said, notwithstanding his superior abilities, he suffered many conflicts to which poor authors are liable, with a considerable degree of irritability.

At Paris, in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter, and heir of William, Earl of Stafford, who died in 1734. She was sole heir of the body of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, the only married younger son of the present Duke of Norfolk's ancestor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. She was also sole heir of the body of that Viscount's wife, Mary Stafford, Baroness of Stafford, and through her, sole heir of the body of Edward, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, hereditary Lord High Constable of England, who was the sole heir of the body of King Edward the Third, youngest son of Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and of his wife, Lady Eleanor Bohun, eldest daughter and co-heir of the last Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and Lord High Constable of England; and whose younger sister was wife of King Henry the Fourth, but from whose body there was an entire failure of issue, on the death of her grandson King Henry the Sixth.—Notwithstanding the accumulation of the Plantagenet, Bohun and Stafford heirship, which became centred in Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, she was disabled, by the attainder of her ancestor, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from possessing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford Barony. She died without having ever been married. Her heir is Sir William Jerningham, Baronet, whose grandmother was sister of the beforementioned William Earl of Stafford.

At Baroche, in the East Indies, of which district he was Chief Judge and Magistrate, John Spencer, esq. having passed 36 years of his life in India, in the service of the East India Company. Mr. Spencer was the son of John Spencer, esq. formerly Provisional Governor of Bengal, to whose plan and counsels the Company were indebted in the year 1759, for the possession of Surat Castle, and the territory thereby acquired.

Capt. R. Kent, of the Royal Marines, belonging to His Majesty's ship the Canopus. At the head of a small detachment of that corps, he fell, on the evening of the 27th of February last, in an unsuccessful attack upon a strong hold in possession of the Turks, in the Island of Prota, near Constantinople. He was the second son of Sober Kent, esq. late Mayor of Cork. He entered into the Marine Corps at an early period of life, in which he served with credit for 26 years. During the late war he served on board La Pomone, under Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and was with him on the Quiberon expedition. He afterwards was appointed Adjutant to the Division of Marines, and served in that situation until the conclusion of the war. In the

the present contest, he served as Captain of Marines on board the Venerable, of 74 guns, under the command of Capt. John Hunter; and on the night of the 24th of November, 1804, was ship-wrecked in her, on the rocks in Torbay. During that tremendous night he never quitted his commander, but stood alongside of him on the broadside of the ship, with the sea breaking over them, until the whole of the crew were saved. He was then ordered to Ireland upon the recruiting service; and on his return was embarked on board the Canopus. In landing upon the Island of Pr[illegible], he advanced with his party towards an old monastery, seated upon an eminence, in which it was supposed there were only a few Turks, but in that he was deceived; for upon his arriving at the foot of the hill on which it stood, he received a heavy fire from all parts of the building—through the windows, loop holes, &c. Several of his people fell; but he rushed up the hill at the head of his brave companions, and set fire to the gate of the monastery. Finding his force very inferior to that of the enemy, he directed a signal to be made for assistance. A severe conflict ensued, in which he continued animating his men, until he received a ball through his head, which instantly deprived him of life.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last Report we gave the cargoes of the China fleet, and also announced the arrival of the Jamaica fleet, consisting of about one hundred and seventy sail. We have now the pleasure to say, that the Leeward Island fleet, consisting of about sixty sail, under convoy of the Canada, is safe arrived; and notwithstanding the large quantity of sugars brought by those two fleets, the market has been brisker in this month than for a long time past, as large quantities have been purchased for refining, and for exportation. Coffee is at present a very dull sale, and lowered in price; this we attribute to the failure of the crops in our islands of the article this year, by which means it comes thence at too high a price for re-exportation; and another cause is, that the Americans supply the Continent of Europe with this article at full 20s. per cwt. under the prices that British plantation coffee could be exported at. The sales of cotton-wool from the West Indies are very dull indeed, the duty, freight, and insurance, &c. of which, nearly amounts to 9d. per lb. scarcely leaving 5d. per lb. for the cotton to the planter. The quantity of cotton-wool imported into London from the 4th to the 11th inst. is, viz.

From Lisbon	18,520 lbs.
Smyrna	2,000
Surinam	1,867
Demerary	13,590
Berbice	10,176
Jamaica	10,000
New York	6 000
Barbadoes	9,856
Bermuda	15,000
making	87,009 lbs.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do declare that they will put up to sale, besides the goods already declared, the following, viz.

Privilege Indigo, 1431 Chests, more or less, after the Indigo declared for the 25th inst. prompt 11th. December.

And they do further declare that they will put up to sale, at their ensuing September Sale, besides those goods already declared, the undermentioned, viz.

Company's China Raw Silk	320 Bales, more or less.
Bengal ditto	1133 Bales, ditto.
Organzine	158 Bales, ditto.
Privilege and Private Trade, Bengal Raw Silk	1487 Bales, ditto.

On Tuesday, the 20th of October, 1807, prompt Friday, 22d January, 1808.

The Public Sales of West India produce have been as follows, viz.

By Mr. George M'Kenzie, 281 Hhds. Sugar, from 55s. to 59s 6d. per cwt.
Ditto, 364 Bags Cotton-Wool, from 16d. to 21d. per lb.
Coles and Son, 183 Serons Carraca Indigo, from 6s 3d. to 10s. 7d. per lb.
Ditto, 88 Hhds. 887 Bags Coffee, from 95s. to 130s. 6d. per cwt.
Kymer, M'Laggart, and Co. 78 Hhds. 1138 Bags Coffee, from 96s. to 132s. 6d. per cwt.
Ditto, 35 Hhds. Cocoa, from 90s. to 91s. per cwt.
W. Anderson, 165 Hhds. Coffee, from 96s. to 120s. per cwt.
Blancoe and Co 46 Casks 278 Bags Coffee, from 103s. to 125s. 6d. per cwt.
G. Ackland, 47 Hhds Coffee, from 120s. to 133s. 6d. per cwt.

Ditto,

Ditto, 596 Bags Cocoa, for export, from 60s. to 80s. 6d. per cwt.
Ditto, 200 Bags Barbadoes White Ginger, from 72s. to 89s. 6d. per cwt.
T. Kibble, 89½ Serons Carraca Indigo, from 5s. 11d. to 10s. 4d. per lb.
W. Broadhurst, 233 Hhds. 56 Tierces, 16 Barrels Sugar, from 55s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.
1500 Barrels superfine American Flour, were sold by Mr. T. Scott, from 38s. to 39s. per Barrel

Within eight days the following quantity of Foreign Corn, &c. has been entered at the Custom-House, viz.

28,617 Quarters of Oats, from Tonningen, Embden, &c. &c.
16,85 Ditto Wheat, from New York, Virginia, and Amsterdam.
4,200 Barrels of Flour, from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Whale Fisheries.—The following vessels have arrived at Hull from Greenland:—The Sarah and Elizabeth, seven fish, three hundred butts of blubber; Acteon, fifteen fish, two hundred and ten butts do; Oakhall, twenty-five fish, three hundred and twenty butts do.; Aurora, twenty-eight fish, five hundred and seventy butts do; Perseverance, twelve fish, two hundred and sixty butts do.; Walker, nine fish, three hundred and forty butts do.; Minerva, seven fish, two hundred and forty butts do.; Old Manchester, eighteen fish, three hundred and twenty butts do.

On the 14th inst. the Jamaica homeward bound fleet arrived off Ireland, eleven sail of which have already arrived at Bristol, and ere our report goes to the press, we may expect the remainder to reach their respective ports. In our next, we shall give particulars of this fleet, as well as the East India Fleet, now hourly expected in the Channel.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.
Hamburgh..	34 8	34 8 ..	34.....
Altona	34 9	34 9 ..	34 9 ..
Amsterdam	36 3	36 3 ..	36 3 ..
Paris	24 12	24 12 ..	24 12 ..
Leghorn....	50.....	50.....	50 ....
Naples	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45¼	45¼	45¼ ....
Lisbon	64½	64½	64½ ....
Oporto	64½	64½	64½ ....
Dublin	10¼	10¼	10¼ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 5l. 10s. to 6l. per cwt.
—— Essex, 5l. 12s to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 5l. 15s to 7l. 7s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 5l 12s to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
—— Farnham, 6l 10s. to 10l per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, is 34s. 5¾d per cwt.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in July, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—The Neath Canal, Glamorganshire, 200l. to 212l. per share, dividing 12l. 10s. nett per share.—Grand Junction, 90l.—St. Agnes Pier and Harbour, 95l. dividing 6l. 15s. nett per share.—Ellsmere Canal, 56l.—Lancaster, 19l. 10s.—Brecon, 40l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. to 21l.—New ditto, 2l. 10s. per share premium.—Ashby de la Zouch, 24l.—Crevian Canal 7l 7s. per share.—Union, 29l.—West India Dock Stock, 145l per cent.—London Dock Stock, 113l. to 113l. 10s.—East India Dock, 125l.—Globe Insurance, 112l. Imperial, 10l. to 11l per cent. premium.—Albion, 1l. per cent. premium.—Rock Assurance, 5s. to 7s. premium.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the Botanical Magazine for the last month, we have, 1. Neottia *orchioides*, a rare plant of the orchis tribe, perhaps never before seen in this country, and of which it is supposed no figure has been hitherto given. It is from the collection of Mr. Woodford. We regret that Dr. Sims has not given us any description of this curious plant; for, as we are not furnished, in this work, with dissections of the parts of fructification, a verbal account of them is the more necessary; and, indeed this latter is capable of being made far more satisfactory than the paltry figures of these organs which usually accompany botanical drawings, as a much greater number of points can be embraced than by the pencil, unless the figures are very numerous. 2. Verbascum *ovalifolium*, a new species from Mount Caucasus, in which the stamens are arranged the same as in Celsia *cretica*, which they very much resemble also in the hairiness of the upper filaments and anthers, whilst the lower ones are comparatively naked. From this circumstance, and the similarity of the fruit, Dr. Sims will not allow that Celsia *cretica* can with propriety be separated from the genus Verbascum. 3. Gentiana *caucasea*, a supposed new species from the same country as the last, of which we have here the following specific

cific characters: G. corollis quinquefidis hypocrateriformibus fauce barbatis, foliis ovatis acutis, caule tetragono ascendente, pedunculis axillaribus calyce longioribus. 4. Gentiana *Saponaria*. This is an American species. Professor Vahl, a very accurate botanist, distinguished this plant from the Linnean *Saponaria*, under the name of *fimbriata*, but later botanists have considered them as one and the same, and in this Dr. Sims has followed them. The plant here figured, is undoubtedly the same as Vahl's *fimbriata*; but, we are still not satisfied that two species are not confounded in the copious synonymy here given; certainly we have seen, from Carolina, a species agreeing in most respects with this, but with narrower and more distant leaves, and the lesser teeth of the corolla not at all jagged as in this. In the following the letter press is given on the authority of Mr. Gawler. 5. Anthericum *vespertinum* of Jacquin, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported by Lee and Kennedy, and is probably new to this country. 6. A curious plant of the natural order of Ensatæ, a native of New Holland, called here Patersonia *sericea*. The generic and specific characters, are furnished by Mr. Brown, from his unpublished Flora of New Holland. We have never yet seen this plant, but from the figure, we suppose it is from mistake, that it is referred to the Hexandria class instead of Triandria. Strictly speaking it belongs to Monadelphia, but Mr. Gawler has elsewhere, very satisfactorily, shewn of what little importance the connection, or separation, of the filaments is, in this natural order; by an attention to which, not only closely allied genera, but even different species of the same genus would be far removed into distant parts of the system. This genus is supposed to be the same as Genosiris of Labillardiere, but as, from the defectiveness of the figure and description in that work, the identity is not quite certain, Mr. Gawler has thought fit to adopt the name given it by Mr Brown, in honor of Colonel Paterson, lieutenant-governor of New South Wales, a gentleman long known to English naturalists. 7. Two varieties of Gladiolus *versicolor*, both much handsomer than the one before figured. The coloured engraving of these plants is the most beautiful in the number; indeed we have seldom seen flowers more accurately represented, in the most highly finished drawings. 8. Convallaria *stellata*, a native of Canada, long since cultivated in this country, but still not very common.

The Botanist's Repository contains, 1. a folio plate of Yucca *gleriosa*, a plant neither new, nor rare, and therefore not properly coming into the plan of that work. 2. Psoralea *pinnata*, one of the first plants, from the Cape of Good Hope, that found its way to this country, but we believe no good figure of it has before appeared. 3. Serapias *cordigera*, a very curious plant of the natural order of *orchideæ*, from the collection of the Marquis of Blandford, at White Knights, very rarely seen in this country. If this be really the S *cordigera*, we suspect this species is not distinct from S. *Lingua*. 4. Melaleuca *diosmæfolia*, supposed to be a new species from New South Wales. 5. Linum *venustum*, a beautiful species of flax, from Mount Caucasus, of which more below.

In the Paradisus Londinensis, 1. we have a good figure and botanical history of one of the most curious plants which has been yet received from New Holland, here called Stylidium *glandulosum*. The genus was first imperfectly established by Swartz, under the name here adopted. After him, Labillardiere read a memoir at the French Institute, in which he gave the name of Candollea to the genus. Dr. Smith, in his Exotic Botany, has given two species of this genus under the appellation of Ventenatia *major* and *minor*. The curious property in this plant, is the extraordinary irritability of the column bearing the anthers, and which is supposed to be the style, though botanists have entertained some doubts respecting the part which performs the office of the female organ; if the base of this column be irritated, it suddenly flies over to the other side of the germen, against which it strikes the anthers, and then gradually recedes to its former position. This motion does not seem necessary to the impregnation of the stigma, if the body upon which the anthers are seated, as this author and Dr. Smith suppose, be really this organ; accordingly, Mr. Salisbury thinks that the irritable elasticity of the style is rather to chase away insects from the nectarium, or honey-bearing gland, at the base of the style, than to assist in the discharge of the pollen. On the other hand, Mr. Labillardiere considers this gland as the true stigma, and of course believes the motion to be necessary to the discharge of the pollen upon this organ. There can be no doubt but that in a natural arrangement this genus has the greatest affinity with Phyllachne, Fostera, Goodenia, and Lobelia; but whether these plants should be separated from the order of *Campanulaceæ*, as proposed by Mr. Konig, or united with it, as maintained by Mr. Salisbury, we shall not take upon us to decide; the latter author has, however, in the present article, both on this subject, and on the humming in the hive of English botanists being heard in Paris, more than we can undertake to explain, either the meaning, or the wit of. 2. Pæonia *edulis*, the *albiflora* of Pallas. The root of this plant is eaten boiled in soup, as Pallas informs us, and hence it derived the name here given, which is undoubtedly better than the one taken from the colour of the flower, too generally, as in this instance, liable to vary; nevertheless, it is better to retain a bad name, than to suffer the inconvenience of a change. 3. Linum *hyperifolium*: this is the L. *venustum*, of the Botanist's Repository, above mentioned. Both figures were made from the same plant, and we give the preference by much to that of Mr Andrews. We have often observed a great inequality in the performances of Mr. Hooker, and in the present

sent instance, we think, no one would suspect the first figure in the number to be the work of the same pencil as the two others, which are so far inferior.

In English botany, besides seven Lichens and one Jungermannia, we have, 1. Hieracium *umbellatum*: 2. Anthemis *Cotula*, stinking May-weed; one of the most common and most offensive plants we know, coming up in almost every waste spot, in the neighbourhood of habitations more especially. It is said to be very acrimonious, and is one of the weeds which we are taught in our infancy the fear of handling; hence, perhaps, the degree of aversion, which most persons feel to the smell and sight of this plant, more than to its really possessing any qualities so disagreeable, as our prejudices make it; but, from whatever source this arises it is certainly very generally disgusting. Rubbing the hands over with this plant, is said to prevent bees from stinging; at the same time it is supposed to be very offensive, and even destructive to these useful insects. 3. Carex *Oederi*. Dr. Smith, observes, that Oeder has really nothing to do with this plant; the one, for which this has been taken, and which was originally called C. *Oederi*, having been since determined to be merely C. *pilulifera*. 4. Atriplex *angustifolia*, commonly taken for a mere variety of A. *patula*, but which the doctor has elsewhere determined to be a distinct species.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest is now every where in a state of great forwardness, and the crops of wheat on warm loamy soils are found, on reaping, to be very abundant. Straw is rather short. Early sown barley and oats are equally plentiful. On cold strong lands, the winter and spring corn have suffered much, from the dry cold winds in the Spring; and in many situations the grain is short in the ear, and straw is also thin on the ground. The average price of Wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 75s. 5d.; Barley 39s.; Oats 30s.

Peas have almost every where failed, and where they have been suffered to remain for a crop, are foul and thin. Beans, on some lands, have fared somewhat better, and may be expected to yield tolerably well. Turnips are universally good, remarkably so on soils congenial to that root.

The lands which have been fallowed for wheat, appear to have been well managed, and are in a state of great forwardness. The frequent showers, which have fallen since the commencement of harvest, have been of service to the grain, hindering only for a time, the operations of the men. Tares, second crop clover, eddishes, and pastures, have consequently been much improved in their growth; and from the general good appearance of the turnip crops, the value of lean stock is upon the advance, as it is generally expected, that, at the ensuing Michaelmas fairs, the demand for cattle and sheep will be great. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, from 4s to 4s. 8d.; and Pork, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Young fresh horses are still greatly wanted for military and commercial services, which keeps up their prices. Winter pig meat, being likely to be scarce and dear, large stores are much on the decline, but the small sort to turn into the stubbles, and afterwards feed off for pork, are in great request, and advanced in value.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Now golden autumn from her open lap
Her fragrant bounties showers: the fields are shorn:
Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,
And counts his large increase.

WITH the exception of a few heavy showers and storms, the weather has hitherto been very favorable for the season; and there is every promise of an abundant, and, on the whole, a well housed harvest. The barley has suffered more than any of the other crops, in consequence of the long succession of dry and hot weather, which we had in the months of June and July. The harvest is very early. This day, August 18th, is the hottest that we have yet had.

July 19. Young partridges are able to fly.

July 23. The largest of my puss moth (*phalæna vinula*) caterpillars began this day to spin its case; and in the course of a few hours it completely enveloped itself.

Betwixt the 19th and the 25th of July, a considerable quantity of mackrel have been caught. The mackrel which frequent the sea coast of Hampshire, are in general of small size, and are never found in roe. They are, however, much prized for the table.

July 23. The following plants are in flower, wild teasel (*dipsacus sylvestris*), marsh cinque foil (*comarum palustre*), buck-wheat (*polygonum fagopyrum*), purple spiked willow-herb (*lythrum salicaria*), large-flowered willow herb (*epilobium angustifolium*), round leaved sun-dew (*drosera rotundifolia*), more round (*marrubium vulgare*), hooded willow-herb (*scutellaria galericulata*), and great bendweed (*convolvolus sepium*).

The

The wild cherries are ripe.

July 25. All my silkworms have spun their cones, and are changed into chrysalids.

August 1. I have not heard the Cuckoo for some days past.

Immense numbers of the meadow brown butterflies (*papilio Jurtina*), are to be seen fluttering about in the lanes and meadows. The large green grasshopper (*gryllus viridissimus*) chirps.

August 3. The first of my silkworm moths emerged from its chrysalid state this day.

I believe that the swifts have taken their departure. At least I have not seen any of them for several days. Ten days ago I heard them screaming and flying about in great numbers.

The rooks occasionally visit their nesting trees for a short time in the evenings. They do not, however, roost there, but always retire into the New Forest for the night. The country people consider their appearance, at this season of the year, as an indication of approaching rain.

The young broods of various species of birds are now seen flying about. The *ptinus pectinicornis*, or serrated horned ptinus, is very abundant on old wood.

On the 3d of August I remarked on the blades of grass, and on the corn, a great number of the chrysalids of lady bugs (*coccinella septempunctata*). These all came to life before the 10th, and the little insects are in such astonishing quantities in some places that I have heard of superstitious people fancying that they portended some very extraordinary event being about to happen.

August 18. The sea holly (*eryngium maritimun*), meadow rue (*thalictrum flavum*), wild clary (*salvia verbenaca*), burdock (*arctium lappa*), devil's bit scabious (*scabiosa succisa*), and water horehound (*lycopus europdus*) are in flower.

The garden tiger moth (*phalena cajus* of Linnæus) appears in the evening.

A caterpillar of the elephant hawk-moth (*sphinx elpenor*) was this day brought to me. It was found upon the ground, and appears as if it was immediately about to undergo its change into the chrysalid state.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 16th of July to the 24th of August, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest 30.24. Aug. 17.		Wind S. E.	Higheſt 83°.	Aug. ——	Wind S. W.
Lowest 29.65. July 30.		Wind S. W.	Loweſt 60°.	Aug. 1 & 5.	Wind W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	21 hundredths of an inch.	On the 29th ult. the mercury stood at 29.86, and on the next day at the same hour it was no higher than 29.65.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	11°.	On the 23d the thermometer was at 81°, but on the 24th it was not once higher than 70°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the 16th of July, is equal to four and a half inches in depth very nearly.

This has unquestionably been the hottest summer that has been experienced in this country for many years. The feelings of the public are in exact unison with meteorological observation; those advanced in life, exclaim "this is such a summer as we used to have some thirty or forty years back." During the last seven years there has been nothing equal to it: the average heat from July 16th to August 24, inclusive, is equal to 69° 5, whereas for August last year it was only 62.63, in the preceding year it was almost a degree lower than this: in 1804 it was only 60°; but in 1803 it was 66° and in August 1802 it was as high as 67°. We have had a good quantity of rain, which has occasionally been accompanied with some thunder and lightning. Two smart storms were witnessed here, but they did not extend. In the northern counties there has been much more rain than in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, but during the last week the rains have been very partial: in a journey from the southern coast on Friday, there were in the course of 40 or 50 miles as many as six or seven intervals where there had on the preceding night, been apparently torrents of rain, and as many parts in which no rain had fallen.

Wherever we have been the harvest is abundant and we have had already three weeks excellent weather for gathering in the fruits of the earth.

The wind has been chiefly in the west.

☞ *Several Subscribers, who complain of the non-receipt of the* SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *are requested to address themselves to the local Bookseller, who has omitted to procure it from his London Correspondent.*